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USSR Report

MILITARY AFFAIRS



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9 JANUARY 1987

USSR REPORT MILITARY AFFAIRS

CONTENTS

MILITARY-POLITICAL ISSUES

Glavpu Bureau Views Army Report, Election Process (KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 15 Nov 86)	1
International Tensions, Danger of War Examined (M. Yasyukov; KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL, No 10 May 86) .	5
Further Efforts Toward Unity of Nationalities Urged (Editorial; KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL, No 15, Aug 86) ..	14
Political Agencies on Legal Education of Troops (A. Rybchinskiy, A. Ivanenko; KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL, No 15, Aug 86)	21

WARSAW PACT

Briefs Pact Defense Ministers Meeting	28
--	----

ARMED FORCES

Education Reform: Pre-Draft Training (M. Shishkin; VOYENNYE ZNANIYA, No 8, Aug 86)	29
Benefits for Families of Conscripts Discussed (V. Vandyshv; KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH, No 10, May 86) ...	33

AIR/AIR DEFENSE FORCES

Commanders Celebrate Missile, Artillery Troops Day, 1986 (Various sources, various dates)	36
Col Gen Melekhin Article	36
PRAVDA Cites Army Gen Maksimov, by V. Verstakov	37
Maksimov Television Address, by Yu. P. Maksimov	38

NAVAL FORCES

Moscow Raps U.S. Navy Secretary's 'Incompetance' (Igor Surguchev; Moscow Domestic Service, 4 Dec 86)	42
---	----

CIVIL DEFENSE

Tallinn 1st Sec on Party Work in CD (M. Pedak; VOYENNYE ZNANIYA, No 8, Aug 86)	44
Protection of Electronic Devices From Electro-Magnetic Pulse (VOYENNYE ZNANIYA, No 8, Aug 86)	47

FOREIGN MILITARY AFFAIRS

Data on Western Anti-Tank Grenades (VOYENNYE ZNANIYA, No 8, Aug 86)	49
NATO's Rogers Wants Nuclear Arms for 'Military Superiority' (A. Golts; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 22 Nov 86)	51
TASS Notes Contrast Between NATO, Warsaw Pact Meetings (TASS, 4 Dec 86)	53
KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Profiles U.S. 'Special Purpose' Forces (S. Yashin; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 27 Nov 86)	55
KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Criticizes Mojave Desert Maneuvers (KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 29 Nov 86)	57

AFGHANISTAN

Heroic SU Helicopter Pilot's Story Told (A. Yaroshenko; SOVETSKIY PATRIOT, 15 Oct 86)	58
UK Weekly's 'Lie' on USSR Chemical Arms in DRA Cited (TASS, 21 Nov 86)	64
Army Daily Reports Defeat of 'Dushman Lair' (A. Oliynik; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 26 Nov 86)	65
Briefs	
U.S. Arms for Iran	67
Insurgent Base 'Eradicated'	67
IZVESTIYA on Kabul Bomb Explosion	67

MILITARY-POLITICAL ISSUES

CLAVP BUREAU VIEWS ARMY REPORT, ELECTION PROCESS

PM211453 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Nov 86 Second Edition p 2

[Unattributed report under the rubric "At the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate": "Evaluating More Critically, Acting More Resolutely"]

[Text] The progress of report and election meetings in Army and Navy party organizations has been discussed at a session of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate Bureau. The discussion was summed up by Army General A. Lizichev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

It was noted that the report and election campaign is taking place in a businesslike atmosphere and that the communists' activeness has increased. The reports and elections demonstrate the full support of the communists and Army and Navy personnel for the party's domestic and foreign policy. The atmosphere of the meeting itself and the decisions adopted at them indicate that the ideas of restructuring are increasingly taking hold of the broad masses of communists and nonparty people and are a powerful factor in the struggle to implement the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee June (1986) Plenum.

Attention at the meetings has been focused on questions of the practical implementation of the demands on the combat and mobilization readiness of troops and naval forces and the strengthening of the party's influence on enhancing the quality of combat and political training and reinforcing military discipline. A more critical attitude to shortcomings on the part of those delivering reports and speeches is noticeable. The communists' individual contributions to improving the training and educational process in subunits and units and on ships and the activity of the command organs are being assessed more exactly.

At the same time, the reports and elections have shown that the restructuring of party organizations' activity is proceeding too slowly, that it is often superficial, and that it has failed to encompass all party links. The report and election meetings themselves are by no means everywhere an exacting review of restructuring, of profound, collective work to identify new forms, methods, and ways of resolving existing tasks. In some places the criticism

is formal and is voiced for the sake of appearances. At many meetings old criteria have prevailed, yesterday's yardsticks have been applied, and a sufficiently new way of looking at things, critical assessments, and self-criticism have been lacking. The critical state of affairs at the Orenburg I.S. Polbin Higher Military Air Academy and a Northern Group of Forces tank regiment, for instance, is clearly at variance with the relatively calm and contented tone of the meetings.

Even certain political organs approach the preparation of meetings from old, stereotyped positions. Some organs have failed to grasp that reports and elections are a review of the process of restructuring in party organizations, where the party's ideas and plans are implemented. This sort of criticism was leveled in particular at the Volga Military District Political Directorate. Not all political organs have made an in-depth analysis of the specific features of the present campaign based on application of the CPSU Statutes adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress.

The Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate Bureau has instructed the political directorates of the Armed Forces branches, districts, groups of forces, and fleets, formations [obyedineniye], units, and military education establishments and institutions to constructively analyze the progress of reports and elections in party organizations and adopt measures to ensure that every meeting has a high political standard, is held in an atmosphere of principle, frank discussion of the prevailing situation, criticism and self-criticism, and communists' enhanced exactingness toward themselves, and that the discussion of the questions of party work is closely related to the tasks of maintaining combat readiness, enhancing the quality of combat training, and reinforcing military discipline and to the practical implementation of the USSR Defense Ministry demands for the 1987 training year.

It has been proposed that attention in preparing and holding report and election meetings in primary party organizations of regiments, ships, and also command organ staffs and organs should be focused on key questions of the restructuring of the organizational, political, and ideological work of party committees and bureaus. Proceeding from the 25 September 1986 CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Results of Comrade M.S. Gorbachev's Visit to Krasnodar and Stavropol Kray," reports should comprehensively analyze the progress of restructuring in party groups, company and battalion party organizations, and the party committees and bureaus themselves.

The need is emphasized to channel the efforts of all party organizations into making 1987 a year of the achievement of real results in restructuring and exaction of strict responsibility for improved party work. It is important to pay special attention to analyzing the implementation of the party organizations' role as the political nucleus of collectives, to assessing how this program demand is being fulfilled by the party aktiv and by communists, and to finding out what has been done and what still needs to be done to enhance the leading role of party organizations in the life and activities of military and labor collectives.

It is evident that certain party committees, bureaus, and communists have still not understood the increased importance of ideological work among the masses, the need to improve communication with people, its forms, and our entire political education and ideological work. Quite often the main efforts are channeled into launching new measures rather than into stepping up the struggle for the qualitative improvement of ideological, political, military, and moral education and training. At many report and election meetings the activities of the propaganda and agitation groups have not even been mentioned, for instance.

The reports and elections are intended to give an impetus to the revitalization of the party organizations' internal life, to enhance their militancy, initiative, and principleness, and to improve intraparty relations in the spirit of the traditions of Bolshevism. Special attention must be paid at upcoming report and election meetings to the vanguard role of the communists, to their ability to set an example. It is time to stop discussing this in "general terms"; personal responsibility must be strictly exacted everywhere. The spirit of responsibility must be invoked along the lines of the following questions: what socialist pledges has a communist adopted, how is he implementing them, is he improving his professional qualifications, is he active in ideological work, is he setting an example of disciplined conduct, is he seeking to reinforce discipline in the sector entrusted to him? Now, as military hardware becomes more and more complex, the question of the need for communist officers to display outstanding skills must be emphasized, and cases where people content themselves with the same results year after year must be critically exposed. New impetus must be given to improving party leadership of the Komsomol and the mobilization of Komsomol members for the effort to greet the 20th Komsomol Congress in a worthy fashion.

The importance of leading experience is now greater than ever before. After all, it is the experience of restructuring. And every little bit counts. The way in which leading experience is arrived at, is emulated, disseminated, and introduced represents an important aspect of the analysis to be made in the course of the reports and elections. It is necessary to give a principled answer to the question of how, for instance, the experience of restructuring of the tank regiment party committee where Captain X. Zholovan is secretary, that is the party committee which has launched the socialist competition in the ground forces, is being introduced. This experience has been widely brought to the notice of the party aktiv. The question of the accumulation and effective utilization of real experience of restructuring must become a matter of special concern for political organs.

Every party organizations must be headed by a communist who commands authority and is known for his principle, active stance, and innovative spirit. People of these qualities must be recommended to these posts. At the same time, political organs must pay very close attention to the training of the newly elected party aktiv. If this is organized along the old lines, the desired results will not be achieved. It is necessary to teach people new approaches, techniques, and methods, it is necessary to teach them how the

demands of restructuring can actually be introduced in the style of work and translated into reality--this is the task which must be implemented, and it must be implemented purposefully.

It is recommended that broad participation in primary party organization meetings by leading personnel of the Armed Forces' branches, districts, group of forces and fleets, and formations and by political organ personnel should be ensured. It is considered expedient for administrative apparatus personnel to define on the spot the measures necessary to ensure the implementation of proposals and critical comments introduced by communists.

Political organs must carry out an in-depth, comprehensive analysis of situations which have resulted in the holding of formalistic meetings, make a principled assessment of such instances, and provide assistance at local level with a view to enhancing the standard of party work.

The progress of the report and election campaign must be better publicized in the military press, more attention must be paid to the dissemination of experience of restructuring in party work, and those who pay lip service to restructuring but do precious little for its implementation must be boldly criticized.

The upcoming 1987 training year, the year of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, must become the year of the achievement of new heights in the improved combat training of the Soviet Armed Forces. The report and election meetings, as a militatn and exacting review of the party's resources, are expected to galvanize and channel the energy, knowledge, and will of communists in the Army and Navy into the fulfillment of the crucial and complex tasks which the 27th CPSU Congress has set up.

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INTERNATIONAL TENSIONS, DANGER OF WAR EXAMINED

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 10, May 86, pp 14-21

[Article by Maj Gen M. Yasyukov, Doctor of Philosophical Sciences, Professor:
"The Problem of War and Peace -- The Most Critical Problem of Modern
Times"; passages enclosed in slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text] The documents from the 27th CPSU Congress give a deep and complete Marxist-Leninist analysis of the main tendencies and specifics of world development in modern times. This development is now at a critical point. "The arms race started by imperialism," explains the Central Committee Political Report to the Congress, "has resulted in the 20th Century in world politics ending with the question of whether humanity will manage to elude the nuclear danger or if the policy of confrontation will take precedence, increasing the probability of nuclear conflict."

The concept of an all-encompassing international security system is the key to grasping the problem of war and peace -- the most critical problem of modern times. The conclusion of our party's highest forum is well defined: international security is a political task and may only be solved by political means.

* * *

Through the centuries the exploitive classes and their apologists have advanced and disseminated views glorifying war. At the same time wars were not only unavoidable but also "profitable," that is, the goals, which were attained in them by one of the belligerents, "repaid" the expenditures in conducting them with interest. The destruction and casualties, which were inflicted on the people, were not figured into the calculations of the ruling classes. Angry protests against wars by many of the leading thinkers of the past remained voices crying in the wilderness. The moral condemnation of all wars by pacifists had no practical effect either.

Classical Marxism-Leninism decisively rejected the bias and stereotypical thinking of the non-historical approach to war. V. I. Lenin said: "War is most diverse, complex and multifaceted. It is impossible to approach it with a universal stereotype" (Complete Collected Works, Vol. 49, p. 369). Each war should be studied within concrete historical situations. "One cannot

comprehend a given war," Vladimir Ilych wrote, "without an understanding of the era" (Ibid., Vol. 49, p. 287). Lenin's position has great methodological significance in explaining the characteristics of the modern age which have moved the problem of war and peace to center stage in international politics. What are these characteristics?

First, the modern world, overloaded with dangers and contradictions, is enduring a period, as emphasized at the 27th CPSU Congress, almost as alarming as any in history. In the first half of the eighties the rightist group which has come to power in the United States and Washington's main fellow-travelers in NATO veered from detente toward a policy of military force. They are the most zealous champions of social revanchism, aggression and adventurism and these policies are constantly generated by imperialism by the force of their social nature. The most bellicose concepts and doctrines are introduced by them and the material and psychological preparations for war are being brought to unprecedented levels. The U.S. military-industrial machine is turning at full speed.

All this has sharply strained relations between the United States and the USSR and between the two opposing social systems and intensified the threat of nuclear war. The predatory appetites of overseas weapons manufacturers, military bureaucrats, mercenary economic monopoly interests as well as the fears of the imperialist bourgeoisie of the progressive process of history and the desire of socialism to solve the serious, fundamental problems are pushing the administration in Washington.

Second, the expanding scientific-technical revolution which has also deeply involved military affairs determines the character of the modern age. "A qualitative leap was registered in humanity's productive forces," noted the CPSU Central Committee Political Report. "But there was also a qualitative leap in means of destruction, in military matters, endowing man for the first time in history with the physical capacity for destroying all life on earth."

Science and technology has never played a role such as in our time. According to calculations of scholars, more than half of the total material wealth has been created in the lifetime of the present generation on the basis of the most recent scientific-technical achievements. But the scientific-technical revolution has expressed itself in different facets and results in the different socio-political systems. Under the force of class egotism and for the sake of the leading elites in the capitalist world, imperialism has turned the creativity of the minds and hands of men against themselves and given military preparation a new quality. Militarism is becoming the ugliest and most dangerous monster of the 20th Century and through its efforts the most advanced scientific-technical thought is being fused into weapons of mass destruction.

During the post-war period, by the beginning of the seventies, the United States of America had initiated the creation [sozdanie] of more than 20 major weapons systems. At the end of the seventies and the beginning of the eighties, American imperialism forced through military programs in the area of creating [sozdanie] new weapons systems and new combat methods of operation. U. S. ruling circles intensively deployed air, land and sea-based offensive

strategic forces and developed weapons based on new physical principles. Between 1970 and 1980 the number of American strategic nuclear weapons increased from 5000 to 10,000 units and in the near future they hope to reach 17,000. The administration in Washington is reorganizing its armed forces, providing for a significant increase in their combat capabilities.

Other NATO countries are also making intensive military preparations. Their armed forces in Europe now number more than 3 million men, approximately 17,000 tanks, more than 4000 combat aircraft and a little more than 7000 nuclear weapons. These are mainly mass professional armies urgently preparing for war.

Finally, Washington began moving toward realizing the so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative" (SDI) which proposes to create [sozdanie] space strike weapons based on new physical principles and to deploy an ABM system with space-based elements. Military businesses are already counting on the profits from the future production of space strike systems, various types of lasers, particle beam weapons, electromagnetic rail guns, and so forth, intended for the realization of the adventuristic "Star Wars" plans.

Intensifying the arms race, American imperialism fosters the nonsensical concept of finding an "absolute weapon" against socialism to achieve decisive military superiority over the USSR and the Warsaw Pact Organization and to economically exhaust the socialist countries to force them to submit to its will.

However, the experience of history testifies to the illusory and highly fallacious nature of similar ideas. The Soviet Union has everything necessary to respond in the area of strengthening its security and the security of our socialist allies. The arms race developed by the U.S. lead only to the fact that mountains of nuclear arms have been accumulated in the world. "Continuing such a race on earth and, still more, spreading it into space," noted Comrade M. S. Gorbachev at the 27th CPSU Congress, "step up the already critically high pace of accumulation and improvement in nuclear weapons. The situation in the world could become such that it would no longer depend on the reason or will of politicians; it will find itself in the captivity of technology and of military and technocratic logic. Consequently, not only nuclear war itself but also preparation for it -- that is, the arms race /is an inspiration to military superiority and cannot objectively bring political gain to anyone./

All this requires an in-depth reevaluation of the historical experience and a decisive break with the mode of thought and action which over the centuries have been built on the acceptability and permissibility of war and military conflict.

But the development of new concepts and new modes of operation in the international arena is a hard, complex and contradictory process. Until now, as the facts show, the reactionary circles of imperialism and the right wing of the U.S. monopoly bourgeoisie continue to follow a policy of total hostility and racheting up the danger of nuclear conflict. The nuclear explosions set off by the United States in April 1986 again clearly showed

that the U.S. administration is in reality hiding its intention to further threaten mankind with the nuclear sword and to hold the world in the trap of terror behind the words of its adherence to the goal of eliminating nuclear weapons.

Third, a characteristic of the period adding extreme sharpness to the problem of war and peace is the complication of all systems of international relations. A great and complex world of free countries have risen from the ruins of imperialism's colonial system. Imperialism leaves these states an inheritance of not only economic backwardness, but also many ethnic, border and religious problems which lead to sharp conflicts. The neocolonialist policies of the imperialist powers, the exacerbation of intra-class contradictions, mercenary interests of the tribal aristocracy and the bourgeoisie arising in many liberated countries and the lack of the necessary experience in state government -- these and other phenomena became destabilizing factors in the development of many Asian, African and Latin American states.

But main among them is the refinement of the neocolonial exploitation system. In just the past decade the profits U.S. corporations have drained out of developing countries are four times greater than their investments and in the Latin American and Caribbean region this indicator is twice as high -- 8 times. The external debt of the liberated countries has reached a trillion dollars. Militarism which wastes billions on the arms race is directly interested in maintaining and solidifying the system of neocolonial over-exploitation. The liberated peoples cannot, of course, be resigned to this. Military power, on which the U.S. places its hope to maintain the status quo, protect the interests of monopoly and the military industrial complex and prevent further progressive transformations in liberated countries, may only complicate the situation and engender new conflicts.

A serious breeding ground for military danger, created by imperialism in the Near and Middle East area, constantly threatens to expand the zone of military conflicts. The U.S. does not simply support Israeli expansionism, but constantly threatens to use its own armed forces. A clear example of this is the clearly aggressive actions of American military against Libya. Counterrevolution and imperialism have changed democratic Afghanistan into an open wound. Washington is conducting more ferocious counterrevolutionary acts against Nicaragua, and giving complete support to the Somosista bands of "contras", mercenaries and bandits in Angola, Mozambique and so forth.

In short, the military threat being continued by imperialism exists on many levels, beginning with local and regional conflicts and right through to the growing threat of a general nuclear catastrophe.

Under these conditions, especially acute is the both theoretical and practical question of not only preventing a world war and eliminating it from the life of the people, but also developing a political concept and actions which would be incompatible with the ideas that in general war and military conflicts are permissible and acceptable.

• • •

It should be remembered that the problem of preventing war and strengthening peace received complete scientific treatment in the works by K. Marx, F. Engels and V. I. Lenin for the first time in history. They not only disclosed the deep-seated causes for wars but also showed the organic, natural link of social liberation for the working masses with the prospective elimination of wars as an attribute of exploitive formations. K. Marx understood the historic mission of the working class in the revolutionary conversion of bourgeois society as a complex task, in the process of which the exploitation of man by man and the oppression of one nation by another will be eliminated, will put an end to destruction of people by force of arms. In other words, the cardinal solution to the problem of war and peace have always been linked by Marxist-Leninist classics to the elimination of private property as the root source of war, to the destruction of the exploitive society and to the victory of socialism in the whole world.

The capabilities and ways to prevent concrete wars are determined by features of the same mechanism which leads to them. Wars are not natural disasters. The social causes and the mechanism for creating them are also fundamentally different than economic crises which arise from objective laws of capitalism spontaneously, in spite of the will and desires of the people. Wars are prepared consciously by certain social forces and the exploiter classes. Long before a war the highest political and military leadership develops the concepts and plans for its conduct and prepares the armed forces. In short, the direct control of the preparation and conduct of war is attributed to the sphere of the political structure and the politicians.

This makes it really possible to specifically influence the mechanisms for starting a war. This influence may come from outside as well as inside the country. The internal factors may be either spontaneous or consciously organized, but are most often in combination. As to the external influence, its effectiveness is determined by social nature as well as the fact that the opposing military potential can deprive the aggressor of any hope of success in the planned war.

Historical development has been such that in the 20th Century, especially in the nuclear age, both the danger of world war and the forces capable of preventing it have grown simultaneously. The victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the formation of the world's first socialist state began a new stage in the struggle by the popular masses to eliminate war from the life of society. The fact that a socialist society, by its very nature, had no reasons to continue making war was a fundamentally new development in the historical process. Also new was the fact that the Soviet State immediately burst into the international arena as an active and decisive factor in the struggle for a just and stable peace between peoples.

However, for quite a long time there was no social factor for preventing wars together with other social forces. It was only after the economic, political and military power capable of stopping the military adventures of imperialism and preventing the new world war unleashed by imperialist reaction in 1939.

It has only been in the post-war period that there have been qualitative

shifts in the correlation of forces in the international arena and a real possibility for preventing a world war, limiting the military adventures of imperialism and strengthening peace on earth. Throughout history this task has not just been presented as a historical prospect but as an objective necessity and a real possibility. "...Mankind," wrote K. Marx, "has always only put tasks before itself which it could solve, since on the the closest examination it always seems that a task arises only when the material conditions for solving it are at hand, or, as least, in the process of coming into being" (K. Marx and F. Engels, Col. Works, v. 13, p. 7).

The 27th CPSU Congress made an in-depth analysis of the new historical conditions forming the correlation of forces in the international arena at the end of the 20th Century and came to the conclusion that a situation has been created on our planet at the present such that there is no alternative to broad cooperation and mutual action between all states and that the forces capable of opposing imperialism's policy of aggression and international piracy are growing inexorably.

The highest forum of communists in the Soviet Union offered to all peoples and governments a precise program of reducing international tensions, lowering the levels of military confrontation and creating an all-encompassing international security system.

In determining the practical steps on the path toward the realization of these program points, the CPSU began with the fact that the nature of present weapons allows no state to rely on protection through military and technology. This can only be accomplished politically, on the basis of mutual security, primarily, between the USSR and the United States. All this requires a new approach in international relations: restraint, discretion, correct international intercourse and cooperation. The modern world, it was noted at the congress, has become too small and fragile for wars and power politics. Under these conditions the antagonism between capitalism and socialism may only and exclusively flow in the forms of peaceful competition and peaceful rivalry. And this, in turn, presupposes not only firmness in upholding principles and positions but also tactical flexibility, readiness for mutual compromise and an inclination not toward confrontation but toward dialog and mutual understanding.

At the 27th CPSU Congress an optimistic prognosis regarding world development was expressed: The progress of society, the life of civilization, must and will continue, for humanity already has powerful forces of self-preservation. Operating at present is /the enormous potential of peace, reason, and good will./ This is a powerful counterpoise to the aggressive imperialist policies. And within this potential the lead is occupied by the socialist world system and the commonwealth of socialist countries. "Today," stated the Central Committee Political Report to the Congress, "the destinies of peace and social progress are tied up more closely than ever with the dynamism of /the economic and political development of the socialist world system./ Today's world socialism is a powerful world formation resting on a highly developed economy, a solid scientific base and a reliable military-political potential. This is more than one-third of mankind, dozens of states and peoples. The Soviet Union and other socialist countries are unswervingly hewing to the course of

peaceful coexistence and strengthening international peace. The statement by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M. S. Gorbachev on 15 January 1986, which was met with warm approval from all honest people on our planet, is, in essence, the fusing of a philosophy of forming a secure world in the nuclear-space age with a platform of clear, precise and concrete actions in the name of this goal of humanity.

The Soviet conception of security begins from the fact that the present levels of nuclear potential of the opposing sides are excessively high. It is necessary to first of all reduce a great deal the level of military confrontation. First nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction must be completely eliminated. Military potential must be reduced to levels of reasonable sufficiency. The Soviet Union proposes to search for a real solution which will, first of all, guarantee that the arms race will not be projected into space. Space must not be militarized.

The CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the 27th Party Congress put before world opinion the fundamental Principles of a Comprehensive System of International Security. The Principles present effective measures in all areas of human endeavor (military, political, economic and humanitarian) which could be a point of departure, a kind of framework for direct, systematic dialog by the leaders of the countries of the world community -- both bilateral and multilateral. It is important to note that the Principles flow logically from the positions taken by the 27th Congress of Lenin's Party in the new edition of the CPSU Program which upholds the principles of peaceful coexistence and strengthening the general peace in its section on foreign policy.

The documents and decisions of the congress emphasize the role of the growing economic and defensive strength of the socialist states in defense of peace and preventing a new world war. The great significance of the extension of the Warsaw Treaty under the conditions of an international situation which has been aggravated by imperialism was especially noted. The strengthening of the unit and cooperation of the socialist countries and the fraternal armies increase the defensive potential of socialism.

Under conditions in which the U.S. continues to count on achieving a decisive military superiority over the USSR and counts on resolving the historic dispute with socialism under these conditions by means of military confrontation, the role of the Soviet Armed Forces and the fraternal armies becomes even greater in preventing a new war. There is an organic combination in the policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state of a tireless struggle for peace with the readiness to firmly and decisively repel any aggression. This specific goal is served by the military-strategic parity between the USSR and the U.S. and the Warsaw Pact and NATO and is a historic achievement of socialism. In maintaining this balance is the serious guarantee of maintaining peace and security for peoples. Any attempts by the militarist circles of American imperialism to shake this parity, including by the realization of the notorious "Strategic Defense Initiative," that is, the placement of attack weapons in space, are doomed to inevitable failure. If

the militarist overseas do not halt these attempts to complete the preparations for "star wars" then the Soviet Union, as was clearly stated from the rostrum at the 27th CPSU Congress, will find an effective response. But this would not be our choice. The program documents for Lenin's Party show that the CPSU will invest all effort so that the USSR Armed Forces will remain at a level which would exclude the possibility that the forces of imperialism will achieve military superiority and improve the general defensive capability of the Soviet state.

It is very indicative that the Soviet Union and all countries of the socialist community are struggling not just for peace but also for a just peace which will eliminate the oppression of one people by another and discrimination of some nations. True to its internationalist duty, the Soviet Union will always stand on the side of the victims of imperialist aggression and is ready to render aid to them in their struggle for freedom and independence. The fraternal assistance of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries to the peoples of Vietnam, Cambodia, Angola, Ethiopia and Afghanistan in the struggle against imperialism and its accomplices is well known. The forms in which this assistance has been rendered have been very different, but the essence was the same: repel the aggressor and protect the peace and security of the peoples.

An important and ponderable factor in the potential for peace, reason and good will is the policy of the overwhelming majority of the countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America which are vitally interested in the maintenance of peace and halting the arms race. Having won political independence, the peoples of these countries are waging a fierce struggle to overcome backwardness and abject poverty -- the serious consequences of their enslaved past. They are objectively interested in peace, detente and equitable international cooperation. In the struggle for peace the Soviet Union is especially closely tied to the states with a socialist orientation, democratic revolutionary parties and the non-aligned movement which now has almost 100 states in its ranks.

In the struggle for peace /the widespread popular mass antiwar movement/ on all continents has a great role. They have become a lasting and influential factor in the life of society. In the developed capitalist countries alone the number of participants in antiwar demonstrations over three years (1981 to 1983) grew from 5 to 50 million.

The working class which has grown significantly during the 20th Century and now numbers more than 700 million is conducting a consistent struggle against the aggressive imperialist policies. Directing the main strike against the capitalist monopolies and the military-industrial complexes, the international working class and its political advance guard, the communist and worker parties, more and more actively oppose the arms race and are for eliminating the danger of nuclear war.

The interests in maintaining a stable peace and international security requires further broadening and strengthening of a single antimilitarist and

antiwar front and organization of the cooperation of communists with all the social forces interested in detente, reducing the military confrontation of the states of the two opposing social systems and peaceful coexistence.

At the present time the most diverse social elements are taking a more and more active part in the antiwar movement: the intelligentsia, students, petty bourgeoisie, feminist organizations, priesthood and so on. Peace marches, picketing military bases, boycotts, getting signatures on petitions for protecting the peace -- these and many other forms of struggle for peace testify to the inexhaustible initiative of the popular masses in support of maintaining civilization and peace on earth.

One cannot fail to note the fact that a sober calculation of the correlation of forces resulting from possible nuclear catastrophe will lead many government and political figures in capitalist states to increase the danger of continuing and broadening the arms race.

The 27th CPSU Congress has ascertained that the tendency for the potential of peace, reason and good will to become stronger is a steady one, and in principle it is irreversible. Behind it is the desire of people, of all nations, to live in harmony and peaceful cooperation.

On the basis of an in-depth and complete analysis of the international situation our party has come to the conclusion that no matter how great the threat to peace created by the policies of the aggressive imperialist circles a world war is not fatalistic inevitable. It is possible to prevent a war and save mankind from catastrophe. This is the historic summons to socialism for all progressive, peace-loving forces on our planet. This is also a historic summons to the Soviet Armed Forces and the armies of the fraternal states of socialism which are an important factor in restraining and suppressing the aggressive aspirations of imperialist reaction.

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MILITARY-POLITICAL ISSUES

FURTHER EFFORTS TOWARD UNITY OF NATIONALITIES URGED

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 15, Aug 86 (signed to press 18 Jul 86) pp 3-8

[Editorial: "In a Spirit of Friendship and Fraternity of Peoples"]

[Text] The further improvement of national relations and the strengthening of fraternal friendship among the country's nations and ethnic groups constitute one of the main objectives of the CPSU's social policy and an important condition for the successful accomplishment of the tasks outlined at the 27th party congress. A great deal of attention was also devoted to this matter at the June 1986 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

"The party," the new edition of the CPSU Program states, "will continue to work unceasingly to develop in the Soviet individual a love for the homeland of October, for the land where he was born and grew up, and pride in the historic accomplishments of the world's first socialist state, combined with proletarian, socialist internationalism.... The party and our state want every Soviet individual to have a sense of friendship and fraternity uniting all the nations and ethnic groups of the USSR, good international communication and intolerance of manifestations of nationalism and chauvinism, national narrow-mindedness and national egoism, customs and morals which hamper the communist reformation of life."

The Leninist national policy has passed the practical test of history. The unity of interests and goals, the spiritual kinship, the trust and mutual concern of dozens of nations and ethnic groups are revealed in the heroic accomplishments of workers of the fraternal republics, in the acceleration of progress for each of them and for the entire Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Our entire way of life develops in the Soviet people such features as devotion to communism, collectivism, friendship and intolerance of the enemies of socialism.

Soviet patriotism is a tool with unequalled power. This was demonstrated particularly clearly during the Great Patriotic War. In that war, as in all the other tests which fell to the lot of the world's first socialist state, the main hero was the friendly family of Soviet peoples led by the Leninist party. They were united by the great Russian people, whose courage and perseverance set an inspiring example of indestructible will for victory.

The inseparable unity of the fraternal peoples still serves as a powerful source for strengthening our state's defense capability and the fighting strength of the

Soviet Armed Forces. The diverse activities of the military councils, commanders, political organs, party and Komsomol organizations are directed toward establishing the concepts of patriotism and internationalism in the minds of army and navy fightingmen, developing good moral-political, combat and psychological qualities in them, and uniting the multinational military collectives. A well-structured system of ideological-political education of Soviet fightingmen is contributing to the accomplishment of this task. Political training for all categories of personnel, political education and other forms and methods of ideological and mass political work are its most important elements. The fightingmen have the opportunity to thoroughly understand the sources of the friendship of peoples of the USSR, to connect, as it were, with the heroic feats performed by Soviet fightingmen of various nationalities during the war, to gain an understanding of the successes of each Soviet republic and the importance of fraternal friendship of peoples of the USSR. All of this diverse work is helping to enhance the social and political activeness of the personnel in the fulfillment of 27th CPSU Congress decisions and the enhancement of the combat and political training, to further strengthen discipline and make the socialist competition more effective.

There are no minor matters when it comes to indoctrinating the personnel in a spirit of friendship and fraternity. Everything is important in this matter. A well-conceived approach, specific focus and depth of content of the measures are of paramount importance. Experience has shown that the more precisely defined the world-outlook foundation and the more closely it is linked to the indoctrination of the personnel in a spirit of great political vigilance and class hatred for the enemies of peace and socialism, the more effective are the measures. This is a matter of focusing the measures on the end result, which is increased political awareness and activeness on the part of the servicemen in the accomplishment of the missions assigned to them.

Commanders, political workers, party and Komsomol activists should make full use of those extensive possibilities contained in the training process itself and in the socialist competition for uniting the multinational military collectives. The experience of the best crews, teams, sections, platoons, companies and ships' divisions, which are made up of fightingmen of various nationalities, must be thoroughly publicized. We need to strive to see that every class has both the cognitional and indoctrinational aspects, that it develops in the fightingmen, collectivism and a readiness to help one another, and provides for the development of the other moral qualities and fighting efficiency essential in modern combat. The collective, spiritual ties of the people are stronger, the unity of plans and actions is greater and mutual assistance and respect for one another are more firmly established in the fightingmen where the entire makeup of army life is organized strictly according to regulations and where the combat and political training are constantly reinforced with active party-political work.

This is convincingly demonstrated by the situation in the unit in which Guards Lieutenant Colonel V. Buganin is the political worker. Fightingmen of more than 20 nationalities serve in it. People with different personalities and different levels of education have become united into a friendly and highly cohesive combat family joined together by a unity of will and actions. An effective system of party-political work has been developed in the unit for uniting the multinational military collective. It includes the thorough, individual study of the

fightingmen and the publicizing of the achievements of the Soviet republics in the building of communism, of the best national customs and traditions, and of the heroic feats performed by fightingmen of various nationalities both during the Great Patriotic War and in peacetime. It is the rule there that a newcomer is introduced to the collective during his first days in the subunit. He, in turn, tells about himself, about the region in which he grew up and about its achievements.

Special evening discussions on the subject "In the Family of Equal, Free Republics" are regularly conducted in the subunits. People tell about the fulfillment of national economic plans by the workers of the Union republics, on common political days, in the political training process, in lectures by members of the agitation and propaganda team and at political briefings dealing with life inside the nation. Commanders, political workers, party and Komsomol activists attempt to extensively publicize cases of mutual rescue and mutual assistance among the fightingmen of various nationalities. This creative and thoughtful approach to the indoctrination of the servicemen in a spirit of friendship of peoples and fraternity has been a concrete precondition for their achievements in the combat and political training and in the strengthening of discipline. This multinational team has been an excellent one for many years now.

The example cited above is in many ways typical of most of the units and subunits of our Armed Forces, in which members of all the country's nations and ethnic groups serve today. Commanders, political organs, party and Komsomol organizations attempt to increase the positive experience in uniting the multinational military collectives and to make maximum use of the process for enhancing the combat readiness and strengthening regulation order.

Experience has shown, however, that proper significance is not yet being attached to this important work throughout, that it is sometimes conducted in the form of campaigns, formally, unimaginatively and not at the proper ideological-theoretical and organizational level. Individual commanders, political workers, party and Komsomol activists have a poor command of methods of uniting the multinational military collectives and do not always react promptly to the kind of interrelations found within the collectives. The mass agitation and individual indoctrinational work needs to be improved. This is all the more important because the increased extent and complexity of the missions facing the personnel at the present stage make it essential to conduct the organizational and indoctrinational work even more vigorously, taking into account changes in the national composition of the military collectives.

Indoctrination of the servicemen in a spirit of friendship of peoples is an effective way to mobilize the human factor and to accomplish the tasks having to do with combat readiness and the strengthening of discipline stemming from the demands set forth at the 27th CPSU Congress. Commanders, political organs, party and Komsomol organizations are expected to thoroughly and systematically study the state of affairs in this important area. It is important to be efficient and flexible, to single out what is important and to seek new reserves in the organizational and the ideological and indoctrinational work. Sessions of the military councils, conferences of command and political personnel, meetings of the party and Komsomol activ, assemblies of propaganda, cultural and educational workers, and the work performed right in the units should involve studying questions having to do with uniting the military collectives, working out and persistently

implementing effective steps to improve the patriotic and international indoctrination of personnel in the army and navy.

In the indoctrination of the fightingmen in a spirit of friendship and fraternity it is particularly important to thoroughly reveal the great revolutionary transformative force of Marxism-Leninism and the concepts of proletarian, socialist internationalism, and to demonstrate the CPSU's role in the international unification of all the workers and the implementation of the Leninist national policy. The advantages and the achievements of socialism in the resolution of the national question need to be publicized in a clear and well-based manner, and ways to bring the country's nations and ethnic groups closer together and the heroic achievements of fightingmen in the multinational Armed Forces of the USSR need to be thoroughly revealed.

Making active use of forms and methods which have justified themselves on the practical level for influencing the people politically, we must conduct an irreconcilable struggle against all attempts by the class enemy to introduce ideas of bourgeois nationalism onto socialist soil, and resolutely expose all falsifications of the CPSU's Leninist national policy. The falsity and insolvency of bourgeois propaganda is exposed by the very existence of the inviolable, steadily strengthening, truly fraternal friendship of peoples of the USSR, which is brilliantly personified in the Soviet Armed Forces. Fraternity, comradeship and friendship based on the commonality of interests of the Soviet fightingmen reliably solidify the military structure.

As they carry out the tasks involved in uniting the military collectives, commanders, political organs and party organizations are expected to strive actively to enhance the ideological and theoretical level of the ideological aktiv, to enrich it with methodological skills and knowledge about the history of the multinational relations, the national traditions and customs and the specific psychological characteristics of people of this or that nationality. Scientific and practical conferences and seminars for propagandists, classes on instructional methods and the exchange of progressive know-how in indoctrinating the fightingmen in a spirit of friendship and comradeship, among other things, can contribute to this process.

The political organs must take a comprehensive approach and precisely define ways, forms and methods of performing this important work for uniting the multinational military collectives and indoctrinating the personnel in a spirit of military friendship. It is important to improve the style of directing the primary party organizations and creating a wholesome moral climate in the units and subunits, and to properly select, distribute and train the party and Komsomol aktiv, considering the national composition of the collectives. Fightingmen of different nationalities should be involved in the public work, and even the slightest attempt to degrade the personal or national dignity of people should receive a prompt and effective response.

There are many good things in the work of political organs of the Belorussian and Carpathian military districts, for example, which strive to organize the work performed by party and Komsomol organizations to unite the multinational military collectives, effectively and on a scientific basis. They systematically and thoroughly study the national makeup of the units and subunits, the organization and

content of the party-political work performed to indoctrinate the fightingmen in a spirit of friendship of peoples, work out and actively implement specific methodological recommendations on this important matter.

The party organizations have a large role with respect to improving the international indoctrination of the fightingmen. The Communists constitute an enormous force, the most aware and progressive part of every military collective. They unite their colleagues with their personal example and with diverse means of ideological influence, and uncompromisingly combat everything which is incompatible with the principles of communist morality or the requirements contained in the oath and regulations, actively instil an internationalist world outlook in the minds of the fightingmen and develop in them a sense of pride in the achievements of our multinational homeland. It is important for every party organization to effectively influence relations within the collectives and to consider the specific features of the national psychology of the people for resolving the problems involved in uniting the military collectives.

The Komsomol organizations are expected to actively assist the commanders, political workers and party organizations in indoctrinating the fightingmen in a spirit of friendship of peoples. It is their everyday task to establish collectivist morals and the principles of communist morality in the subunits and to strengthen military comradeship and the spiritual kinship of fightingmen of different nationalities. The Komsomol committees and bureaus must strive to use all of the diverse forms of ideological-indoctrinational work, to consider the nature of the young audience and provide day-to-day influence with respect to establishing strict regulation relations within the military collectives. Many army and navy Komsomol organizations make active use of Lenin lessons on the subject "There is Great Strength in Friendship of Peoples," "At the Map of Our Homeland" discussions, quizzes on special subjects, debates on friendship, real and imaginary, the discussion of political and creative literature, and correspondence with the Komsomol organizations of construction projects, industrial enterprises, sovkhozes, kolkhozes and schools from which the military Komsomol members were drafted. It is important to develop these forms and strive to make them highly effective.

Command and political cadres must further enhance their knowledge and master modern methods of developing relations within the collective in order to unite the multinational military collectives and indoctrinate the personnel more effectively in a spirit of friendship of peoples. These skills and knowledge must be instilled and refined within the military schools and academies. The command element, the political sections, the professors and instructors at the VUZs must concern themselves with thoroughly equipping the cadets and students with the necessary theoretical knowledge and practical skills, and with teaching them to detect the constantly emerging, new aspects of the life of the multinational military collectives.

A great deal is being done in the forces and in the fleets to see that non-Russian fightingmen gain a good mastery of the Russian language in the service. The Russian language is the language of international communication and an invaluable means of developing spiritual unity in the people. It is essential to do everything possible to develop an interest in studying Russian in the non-Russian fightingmen, to creatively organize the work of groups for the study of Russian, to actively involve servicemen with a philological education in this work, and to take skilful advantage of the necessary aids, methodological recommendations and the possibilities of libraries, unit and officer's clubs.

Army and navy cultural and educational institutions are assigned a special place in the indoctrination of the fightingmen in a spirit of friendship of peoples. They have possibilities for utilizing the media of movies, literature and art to graphically publicize the revolutionary, combat and labor traditions of the CPSU, the Soviet people and their Armed Forces. The range of propaganda means includes such forms as lectures and discussions on the combat history of the unit, trips to and tours of battle sites, the discussion of books and films on military subjects, evenings devoted to combat glory, lessons in courage, and meetings with veterans of the Great Patriotic War. Commemorative dates and annual holidays honoring the army and navy, services of the Armed Forces and branches of troops, units and ships are actively used for the military-patriotic indoctrination of the personnel. All of this ultimately produces in the Soviet fightingman a sense of pride in the Lenin Communist Party, in his people, his socialist homeland and our Armed Forces, and motivates him to fulfill his duty conscientiously.

The development of amateur creative activities, the holding of various competitions for reciters, singers and musicians, literary evenings and evenings devoted to poetry, exhibits and discussion of feature films and documentaries have a considerable role in uniting the multinational military collectives and developing in the personnel a sense of pride in their unit and subunit. Everything possible must be done to help the fightingmen develop their talents. In addition, it is important for the commanders and political workers also to see that the more popular national types of sports, athletic games and competitions involving all the fightingmen are cultivated in the subunits.

The military press is expected to make a contribution to the indoctrination of army and navy fightingmen in a spirit of friendship of peoples and to the publicizing of the CPSU's Leninist national policy. It must convincingly show the achievements of the fraternal peoples of the USSR in the fulfillment of decisions coming out of the 27th party congress in the social and economic, cultural and scientific areas, and ways to develop cooperation and mutual assistance among the Soviet republics. In addition, it must vividly publicize progressive know-how in the work performed by commanders, political workers, party and Komsomol organizations, propagandists, cultural and educational institutions to unite the military collectives, tell about fightingmen representing the nations and ethnic groups of the USSR, reveal the importance of internationalism and thoroughly promote the further strengthening of military fraternity.

The friendship of the fightingmen and military comradeship are not just moral, but also legal categories. The daily service, combat training and socialist competition must be organized for the fightingmen and purposeful ideological and indoctrinational work conducted with them in such a way that each of them senses and is profoundly aware that he is an equal member of the multinational combat family, that the national dignity of the servicemen is respected in the subunits. The political-indoctrinational and organizational work must contribute to the establishment of a good moral and psychological climate in the collectives, which prevents the formation of mini-groups according to nationality or place of origin.

The patriotic feelings of the Soviet people and their noble deeds and actions, which have to do primarily with maintaining the security and defense of the homeland, represent the highest level of the individual's social maturity, of his

thoughts and ideals, his ideological equipment and real patriotism. Further unification of the military collectives, indoctrination of the personnel in a spirit of friendship and military comradeship, and the establishment of a wholesome moral climate in the units and subunits therefore represent a reliable way to enhance the combat readiness of the army and navy, to strengthen discipline and successfully accomplish those large and important tasks assigned to the Armed Forces at the 27th CPSU Congress.

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MILITARY-POLITICAL ISSUES

POLITICAL AGENCIES ON LEGAL EDUCATION OF TROOPS

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 15, Aug 86 (signed to press 18 Jul 86) pp 45-49

[Article by Lt Col Justice A. Rybchinskiy and Maj A. Ivanenko under the rubric "Ideological Work is Creative Work": "Prevent a Lapse: Commentary on the Legal Education of the Fightingmen"]

[Text] Major N. Voykov, the subunit commander, did not expect to meet with Private S. Kamenetskiy that day. The officer did not immediately recognize his former subordinate in the soldier who entered the office. During the time which had elapsed since they had last seen one another, a considerable period of time, the latter had changed markedly. The boyish awkwardness in his bearing had disappeared. He had matured and grown broad in the shoulders. Only his eyes were the same, still with a guarded look, like that of one who has done something wrong and is anticipating a candid discussion.

Greeting Kamenetskiy with a handshake, Nikolay Vasilyevich invited him to have a seat. He shuffled his feet uncertainly in one spot, then took a chair and sat down next to the desk.

They looked one another over again. Voykov with curiosity, Kamenetskiy with that same guardedness.

"Well, tell me about your life, Sergey, and how you plan to live it now."

The soldier dropped his head:

"What is there for me to tell, Comrade Major?" he asked, sighing deeply. "You already know all about it...."

Voykov did in fact know a great deal about Private Kamenetskiy. They had met at the military reception station. Even then, the officer had noticed the quiet new recruit with the look of strong will and self-confidence on his face. He had been independent, had listened carefully to orders but had been in no hurry to carry them out. He somehow immediately got off to a wrong start with the NCOs and officers.

Once, Major Voykov learned that Private Kamenetskiy had tried to get Private Sh. Zhakipov to clean up the premises for him. The officer had a talk with his

subordinate, reminded him of the requirements contained in the regulations and the pertinent provisions in the Law on Compulsory Military Duty. Kamenetskiy listened to the major with a bored, indifferent look on his face. When they parted, Voykov reproached himself for not being able to get through to the subordinate, to make him think seriously about his attitude. Soon after that, Private Kamenetskiy grossly offended a colleague. He was assigned to a penal battalion for a year and a half....

The soldier himself was unquestionably primarily to blame for what had happened. The commander, the subunit political worker, the party and Komsomol organizations also saw in it some serious errors of their own with respect to the individual legal education work. Only, after lightning had struck, so to speak, did they understand that no one had really gotten to know the person, that none of the Komsomol members had firmly opposed his attempts to place himself above his peers, and of the Communists, only Major Voykov had attempted to influence the subordinate. Unfortunately, the collective also learned too late about Kamenetskiy's life before the army.

...Sergey grew up without a father. His mother worked as a waitress in a restaurant and frequently came home late. He was ordinarily left to himself in the evening. He spent most of his time on the street with kids of the same age. They would listen in noisy company to a tape recorder or sing to the accompaniment of an untuned guitar. He was the ringleader. He liked to order the others around. The role appealed to him. He then had his first glass of vodka, and then a second. He gave himself over to drink. He was repeatedly taken to the police station.

In his first talks with the officers in the subunit, he "hesitated" to tell about this. He knew that it was disgraceful to begin the service with this kind of reputation. His habit of domineering over his peers came out from time to time, however.

The Kamenetskiy case provided a serious lesson for those in charge in the subunit and for the party and Komsomol activists. A self-critical analysis of the state of the individual legal education work made at recent party and Komsomol meetings and at a service conference clearly showed that there was considerable formalism and superficiality in this matter.

Major Voykov had a serious conversation about the matter with Senior Lieutenant P. Yershov, his deputy for political affairs, and Captain M. Tatayev, secretary of the party organization. Everyone agreed that a concrete lesson needed to be learned from it and that the style of the legal education work had to be changed. After all, there had been every opportunity to get into prevention, so to speak, in Kamenetskiy's case.

"We Communists," Warrant Officer S. Starovoytov, deputy secretary of the party organization, said at the party meeting, "merely called upon one another to study the men thoroughly, to see the processes occurring in the collective and influence them. We went no further than words, however. We were accustomed to this style. It suited us, because it is easier to talk than to work specifically with each individual. We need to assess our contribution to the strengthening of discipline on the basis of what each of us has personally done to improve it."

Significant adjustments were made in the legal education conducted by the Communists with the fightingmen. All of the party members began receiving specific assignments for publicizing the requirements contained in the regulations and Soviet laws, and for individual work with the fightingmen. Those fightingmen who had violated regulation order most frequently were monitored particularly and more closely. One person would be given an assignment to assume sponsorship over an undisciplined soldier, for example, and would then be asked to tell what specific results had been achieved. If the party member did not demonstrate persistence and principle, he was held strictly accountable. Another would be given an assignment to analyze disciplinary practices. If he merely wanted to get around it somehow, he was not permitted to do so. He was forced to take an in-depth look. A third had to make a thorough investigation into why many such infractions of discipline were occurring in the barracks in the evenings. And once again, superficial conclusions were not accepted. The more significant the end results of the Communists' educational work became, the fewer became the violations. Furthermore, many of them were averted at the very first signs.

At the initiative of the commander and the party organization, military legal experts began to be invited frequently to the subunit to conduct talks, present reports on legal subjects and help the officers get to the bottom of the more complex situations involving the proper application of disciplinary authority. Party meetings regularly analyzed the state of discipline and the causes of the more typical infractions, worked out common "tactics" for educational activities, and determined what approaches should be taken to this or that fightingman who was not living according to regulations. All of this produced positive results. Firm regulation order was established in the military collective.

One has to be gratified by these positive changes, of course. The fact that the subunit we have discussed was able to derive the correct conclusions from the bitter lesson and reform the legal education work deserves only praise. Something else needs to be considered, however: the fact that there can be no ebbs and flows in this matter. After all, in order to keep the personnel from overstepping the bounds of what is permitted by regulations, their legal education must be conducted constantly, teaching them to strictly observe the letter of the law, always and in all things. This is not a new conclusion, of course. And although its validity is universally acknowledged, it is not followed in actual practice everywhere. In one subunit in which there had been a marked increase in the number of infractions of military discipline among the young soldiers, the military legal experts determined that almost 70 percent of them had a poor understanding of the serious legal consequences which their unlawful actions could have. And it was not just a matter of the naivete of youth. There were serious deficiencies in the people's knowledge of justice and the law. Is this not why many young soldiers so easily overstep the bounds of what is permitted? Because they do not see it, are not aware that the next step will take them over a precipice...? And precisely at the beginning of the fightingman's service, there must be established that sensitive warning device which will not permit him to flout the law one iota, which, when activated, will constantly let him know that severe punishment will follow an infraction.

Not so long ago, we acquainted ourselves with the organization of legal education in the subunit commanded by Captain Yu. Astrov. We were struck by the fact that

even those fightingmen who had served only 2 or 3 months had a solid understanding of the law and knew very well the outcome of this or that violation of regulations, that punishment was inevitable. It has long been the rule in the military collective to thorough'y instill in the minds of the newcomers during their first days following their arrival, the fact that violation of regulations undermines the combat readiness and harms the common cause.

The commander takes a leading role in the legal education work. He has a faultless understanding of the regulations and the provisions of the laws, instructions and statutes governing the training, the life and the leisure time of the personnel. He demands the same of officers under his command and imparts to them his know-how in making competent use of the regulation and legal standards. Captain Astrov regularly analyzes the disciplinary practices of those in charge, devotes a great deal of attention to the individual work with the officers, particularly those who do not have much service experience, and examines with them those situations which demand maximum consideration in the application of specific legal standards.

The commander's deputy for political affairs provides him with active assistance in the conduct of the legal education work. He sees to it that the party and Komsomol organizations actively publicize the requirements contained in the regulations and laws and makes creative use of the most diverse forms and methods--discussions, evenings of questions and answers, debates, the wall press, evening and morning meetings devoted to special subjects--for this purpose. The political worker devotes special attention to the individual educational work with the personnel and has a simple and intelligible way of explaining to the fightingmen the meaning of complex legal terms, of specific provisions of the law. He devotes a great deal of attention to the education and training of the legal aktiv in the subunit, providing it with the essential knowledge and skills and regularly acquainting it with new works on legal subjects. He also attempts to take maximum advantage of the possibilities of the unit club and the library. It is therefore not surprising that fightingmen in the subunit have a high level of legal sophistication and that there have been no infractions of discipline for a long time.

The situation is entirely different in the subunit in which Major V. Samusev serves. It has frequent infractions of military discipline. An analysis of their causes has shown that proper attention is not given to the individual education of the young soldiers in the collective and that new and more effective forms and methods of legal education are not sought there. The same activities are conducted in the subunit month after month. The talks and evening discussions of special subjects are ordinarily monotonous and boring--conducted according to the same scenario, as they say. The party and Komsomol activists have not grasped the fact that the range of means and forms of legal education for the servicemen could be considerably more extensive and diverse. They can include classes at the legal aktiv school, "Legal Education Days," evenings of questions and answers, debates, the discussion of articles in periodical publications, group viewings of the television programs "Man and the Law" and legal quizzes. This requires only the desire and initiative. Why are these sometimes lacking? This is due in great part to the poor organization of the entire system of educational work in the collective. It contains considerable formalism and red tape. The Communists can see this, and they sharply criticize the deficiencies. But they go no further than

that. It would be fitting, it seems to us, to recall the words in the CPSU Central Committee's Political Report to the 27th Party Congress to the effect that it is not enough just to see deficiencies; everything possible must be done to eliminate them.

At one time there were numerous deficiencies in the legal work performed by the commander, the political worker, the party and Komsomol activists in the military collective in which Lieutenant Colonel N. Kazakov serves. The proper conclusions were drawn from the criticism there, however, and the style of the legal education work was restructured. A legal aktiv was selected with the participation of the unit commander and his deputy for political affairs. Its work is organized creatively, according to a plan and taking into account the state of affairs in the collective and the tasks being performed by the personnel. The party and Komsomol activists use diverse forms and methods of legal education work. Classes at the regiment's youth club, "The Law and I," are conducted in an interesting and informative manner, for example. It was organized at the initiative of the Komsomol committee. The basic principles of military law are explained there, and typical situations in which the fightingmen could find themselves are examined. The club members solve legal problems, relying on the regulations and Soviet laws. A very significant fact: none of the fightingmen who regularly participate in the club activities has disciplinary penalties.

Meetings of the unit party committee regularly discuss questions pertaining to the Communists' participation in the publicizing of the regulations and Soviet laws and to how they strive to see that the personnel properly perform the alert duty and that all of the servicemen scrupulously adhere to the instructions and manuals. Members of the party committee see to it that the Communists set a personal example in the observance of moral and legal standards, and hold strictly accountable those whose words and deeds do not match.

The possibilities of political classes for the study of questions pertaining to the strengthening of socialist legality and military law and order are actively utilized for the legal education of the fightingmen in the collective. Along with the main topics studied in the classes, Major Yu. Rychev and Captains N. Tyurin and M. Tkachenko, non-staff propagandists, and other veteran instructors in the unit explain in a well-reasoned and intelligible manner the standards of Soviet law, cite instructive examples from the life of the troops, of their regiment and subunit, analyze them thoroughly and substantially, and relate them to the tasks currently being carried out by the personnel. It has become the custom for the non-staff propagandists to suggest that the students analyze the legal aspect of the actions of their colleagues on the regimental duty detail, on guard duty, in exercises and simply in the everyday situation.

The legal education work performed in the collective produces perceptible results. The rules governing alert duty are strictly observed, and the personnel have a high level of discipline.

In the legal education during each separate segment time, it is very important to take into account the specific features, so to speak, of the disciplinary situation which has developed in the specific collective. Unfortunately, this is not always done. There were several conflicts between soldiers and the section commanders in a company during a single month, for example. You will agree that

this was a disturbing fact. Just how was it reflected in the legal education work? It turns out that the party and Komsomol activists "reacted" with talks about responsibility for taking care of the equipment and about rules of conduct while on leave.... Such talks are needed, unquestionably, but the reality suggested other subjects.

Yet another problem demands thorough resolution: certain educators hush up cases of unworthy, unlawful conduct by the servicemen, believing that the less all of the other subordinates know about it, the better. "I believe that we should not inflame 'passions'," Senior Lieutenant A. Pozhidayev once announced when he was asked why he had not brought out a serious infraction of regulations in the subunit. He shared an "observation": The soldiers only have to hear about some act of another fightingman, he said, and some of them immediately want to repeat it. We do not believe that such a position will hold up under any sort of criticism. What is more, it is harmful. We need to discuss infractions of the law at the top of our voices, convincing people as to the consequences of deviations from the regulation standards. We must have a sense of moderation, of course, not concentrate attention only on criticizing negative occurrences in the life of the collective and violations of the legal standards, and not resort to using the sanctions provided by the law for purposes of intimidation. After all, it is not fear of punishment but an understanding of the need always to act in accordance with the legal standards which should be the main thing.

We know that the comradely courts of honor play an important role in intensifying the effect of the legal education work upon discipline. An open and thoroughgoing discussing of matters has a sobering effect upon the guilty parties, on the one hand, and serves as a graphic lesson and warning to others, on the other hand. Unfortunately, this is forgotten in some units. The comradely court of honor of junior officers chaired by Major N. Kamen has been practically idle for a long time, for example. The comradely court of honor of warrant officers headed by Major N. Krivkin has discussed only four cases in more than a year (although there was an urgent need for more). Furthermore, three of them were discussed on a single day, without even a break. Naturally, these measures did not have the proper educational effect upon the personnel. Infractions of discipline like those discussed continue to occur.

There are no minor things when it comes to legal education. Everything is important. Particularly important is the way in which commanders and chiefs of all ranks themselves observe the letter of the law and conduct themselves within the collective and outside the unit. Hundreds of eyes are watching them, and every act of a leader, whether it be good or bad, has profound moral consequences. Everyone knows about it. Nonetheless, certain commanders resort to deception and concealment of gross violations of military order in an attempt to create the appearance of well-being in the collectives. This occurred in the subunit commanded by Major A. Kudryashev, among others. Junior Sergeant V. Seleznev once committed a gross infraction of a rule governing the performance of guard duty. No disciplinary steps were taken, however. As a result, Privates K. Bertov and G. Ulshasov committed similar infractions literally a few days later. And once again, Major M. Kudryashev pretended that nothing had occurred....

The actions of the subunit commander were assessed from a standpoint of principle by the senior chiefs and workers with the judge advocate's office and in the party

organization. Proper order has been established by joint effort in the collective. How much additional effort and time this required, however. Certain officers had to be convinced of what would appear to be an obvious fact: every infraction will inevitably entail punishment.

The CPSU regards indoctrinating the Soviet people, including the fightingmen, with a sense of responsibility for observing law and order as its program task. "The party attaches great importance to developing in the individual a high level of civic-mindedness, respect for Soviet laws and the rules governing socialist communal life, intolerance of all violations of socialist legality and a preparedness to take an active part in the preservation of law and order," states the new edition of the CPSU Program. The better this task is performed by the commanders, political workers, party and Komsomol organizations, the greater will be the combat readiness of the units and subunits, and the firmer will be the military discipline.

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CSO: 1801/38

WARSAW PACT

BRIEFS

PACT DEFENSE MINISTERS MEETING--Warsaw, December 1, TASS--The Polish news agency PAP reported that a meeting of the defense ministers' committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries opened in Warsaw today. Delegations of the armies of the fraternal socialist countries--Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania and the Soviet Union--are taking part in the meeting chaired by general of the army Florian Siwicki, a member of the Polish United Workers' Party, minister of national defense of Poland. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1933 GMT 1 Dec 86 LD] /8918

CSO: 1812/25

ARMED FORCES

EDUCATION REFORM: PRE-DRAFT TRAINING

Moscow VOYENNNYYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 8, Aug 86 (signed to press 8 Jul 86)
pp 24-25

[Article by M. Shishkin, chief of the Pre-Draft Military Training Section, USSR Ministry of Education: "As Required by the Reform"]

[Text] There is no doubt that the primary task for pedagogical collectives and all the workers in education is to work in accordance with the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and do everything possible to speed up the accomplishment of the Basic Trends in the General Educational and Professional School Reform, elevate the level of education and indoctrination for young people and do everything possible to improve their preparation for work and the defense of the Motherland. As is known, the reform requires that educational programs, text-books and training appliances be improved. The reorganization of NVP [Initial Military Training] which is to be completed in 1987 has begun. Several partial changes in NVP have already been introduced and sent to national educational agencies and schools. They affect the supply table and conditions for the initial preparatory exercise involving small caliber rifle firing and grenade throwing.

I would like to ask secondary school military instructors and directors, NVP inspectors and methodologists and heads of national education agencies to take an active role in improving the NVP program and textbook and to send their recommendations to the USSR Minpros [Ministry of Education], the minpros's of the national republics and to their oblonos [oblast agencies for national education].

At the same time, the results of the 1985 and 1986 school years show that even now there are many possibilities for qualitatively and effectively teaching initial military training and for organizing the military-patriotic education for students. The experiences of many military instructors and pedagogical collectives show this in convincing fashion.

The lesson is the primary and fundamental link in the NVP training and educational process. All of its 45 minutes must be utilized for maximum return. This is possible only when the military instructor works with initiative, creativity and a thorough knowledge of military affairs, uses a variety of forms and methods for teaching NVP, skillfully applies the

technical means for instructing and carefully prepares for every activity. National education agencies and IUU [teacher improvement institute] NVP offices can and must give the military instructor a lot of assistance and must study, summarize and disseminate the foremost methods.

And this is exactly how things are working at the Andizhanskiy IUU where the NVP office is headed by bearer of the Order of Glory R. Tukayev, at the Moldavian Republic Institute for Improving Teacher Qualifications where the NVP office has been headed for many years by Great Patriotic War participant M. Markevich and at the Moscow City and Moscow Oblast IUU's.

When inspecting NVP conducted in the 1985 and 1986 academic years, for example, good marks were given to the lessons presented by national school military instructors D. Bekirov (Kubakhalil secondary school, Azerbaijan SSR) and S. Khasiyev (Secondary School No 82 in Baku). These instructors conducted their lessons entirely in Russian and made excellent use of organic training weapons and individual protective equipment in practical exercises during these lessons. And the future soldiers successfully mastered the military terminology.

Careful preparation and high quality material support are distinguishing features of the lessons given by military instructor A. Zubov (Secondary School No 9 in Tula). I must also note that he carefully plans both NVP training and the military-patriotic educational exercises in which all of the school's instructors take part. M. Chernov, a veteran of the Great Patriotic War and a military instructor in the Belenikhinskiy Secondary School in Belgorod Oblast's Prokhorovskiy Rayon, makes skillful use during his lessons of an episode from history's most major war, a meeting tank battle in the area of Prokhorovka in June 1943.

One could boldly say that there are military instructors in every rayon who have many things to offer to comrades who, unfortunately, are still not preparing carefully for lessons and who have a compromising attitude toward the poor end results of their training, the low level of discipline among their students and the strict accomplishment of regulatory requirements. The latter obviously still do not totally understand that the strategy of acceleration and intensification that the 27th CPSU Congress proposed for all aspects of our society also applies to their work. This is why one of the most important tasks in the new training year is to decisively restructure each military instructor's attitude toward his difficult, but honorable and crucial duties.

The second stage of the military-patriotic All-Union Sports Competition in honor of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 70th Anniversary of Great October will soon begin. This competition will make extensive use of all the methods and forms for educating students and intensifying work among young army personnel within the framework of the Orlenok and Zarnitsa Komsomol-Pioneer Military Sports Games and the All-Union Tour of Sites of the Communist Party and Soviet People's Revolutionary, War and Labor Glory. Military instructors must place special attention on attracting young people to these exercises of technical and military-associated sporting events and must rely on the assistance of DOSAAF committees.

In the last two years the number of various clubs and sections (radio, automotive, model airplane, model ship and parachuting clubs, young sailors, young frontier guards and others) has increased somewhat. However the majority of secondary schools do not have the necessary material-training base or qualified instructors and therefore this work is still not producing the necessary results. Meanwhile DOSAAF organizations are making sporting and technical clubs and children's and youth's sports and technical schools available. National educational agencies must work together with committees from the Defense Society to set up on-site military-associated and technical military training for school children, and especially for young people who are of pre-conscription and conscription age, at the indicated institutions.

And it would be useful in this regard to remind people that USSR Minpros, USSR Gosportkomitet [State Committee on Sports] and USSR DOSAAF Central Committee jointly decided that the the All-Union Games for School Children would include competition in five technical and military associated sports (sports rifle competition, vehicle racing, radio competition, model vehicle competition and all-around competition). The decision was made to establish the "Young All-Arounder" badge and the Regulation and appropriate norms have been established.

At the same time, we must also state that a military instructor is a reserve officer with a military specialty; he is most often the one who may set up DOSAAF clubs in a school. All of this depends on his initiative and persistence. For example, A. Shchukin is the military instructor in Belgorod Oblast's Tavrovskiy Secondary School. In addition to a rifle club, he set up a radio club and a club for racers; military instructor Yu. Vorobyev from Maysk Secondary School set up two radio clubs and a race driver's club. And the military instructor from Kharkov's Secondary School No 64, V. Lyubchenko, conducts parachuting classes for seniors at the DOSAAF aerosporting club and many of his pupils have become cadets at higher military aviation schools.

It is advisable to touch upon yet another, but not the last, decisive issue. Some school directors are shifting the entire responsibility for the military and patriotic education of young people to the military instructor, although this is a subject that must involve the entire pedagogical collective, to include teachers in the initial classes and teachers who specialize in a given subject, those who organize extracurricular and school work, senior pioneer leaders and the Komsomol and DOSAAF committees.

The military instructor must certainly be the one to initiate and carry out many measures. But the secondary school director is the one who bears total responsibility for military and patriotic education and for all the educational and indoctrinational work.

Another of the most important tasks in the new academic year is developing and further improving the NVP material training base while considering the specific capabilities and conditions at each school. At the present, practically every other secondary school has a firing range for small-caliber weapons. The majority of them, especially in rural areas, were built and equipped through their own efforts (and with assistance from patrons) without

any great material or financial outlay. However the new school buildings that utilize the new plans which include firing ranges are not being built in many republics, krays and oblasts because of the increased cost of the work. National educational agencies along with voyenkomats [military registration and enlistment offices] must strive to get the local ispolkoms [executive committees] of the Committees of People's Deputies and Gosstroy [State Committee for Construction Affairs] agencies to decide to construct only those type of secondary schools that have all the facilities required for NVP.

True, we must mention one sad fact in connection with this. Many secondary schools in the Turkmen and Azerbaijan SSR's, the Chuvash ASSR and Belgorod and Tula oblasts received excellent marks for their material training base. However the students' knowledge and skill levels in those same schools rarely reached the "satisfactory" level and many of them simply got "unsat's." This is explained to a great degree by the fact that secondary school leaders and national educational agencies have loosened their control over: the quality of NVP education; how military instructors conduct their methodological preparations for practical exercises; and the correct use of the material training base. They must constantly think about this control.

The tasks of initial military training and military and patriotic education for young people and their thorough training for the defense of the Motherland can and must be resolved in accordance with the requirements of the party and the Soviet State. All the conditions and prerequisites for this are available and thousands of NVP military instructors, inspectors and methodologists are creatively working at their post for this purpose. For them, the new academic year is a new step in increasing the quality and effectiveness of their work.

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CSO: 1801/23

BENEFITS FOR FAMILIES OF CONSCRIPTS DISCUSSED

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 10, May 86, pp 73-74

[Article by V. Vandyshev, Col, Adjutant General Corps, Reserve: "Benefits for the Families of Conscripts"]

[Text] The Communist Party and the Soviet government are expressing tireless concern for servicemen and their families. A new clear expression of that concern is the USSR Council of Ministers decree of 9 January 1986 "On increasing the size of grants to the children of conscripts."

In accordance with the resolution since 1 January this year these grants of 35 rubles per month are being paid to each child, regardless of the city or agricultural area where the conscript's family lives.

Grants are designated by commissions of the ispolkoms of rayon soviets of people's deputies according to the residence of the servicemen's family and are paid to his wife.

The same grants are designated and paid to the children of military builders, cadets and students (receiving a cadet's pay) from among the conscripts and young citizens in military education institutions, cadets in warrant officer courses and individuals with a military obligation called to training assemblies and who are temporarily unemployed when called up.

The statements indicating the prescribed grants are given to the rayon (city) military commissar, who is the commission secretary. The serviceman's wife makes an application including: statements from the military unit on the location of the head of the family on actual service as a conscript and from the housing agency or village Soviet of People's Deputies on the location of the living quarters of the serviceman's wife and children and copies of birth and marriage certificates. For adopted children a copy of the adoption certificate is added.

The grant payments are stopped when the serviceman is released to the reserves at the end of his draft service period or when he is released from military service for other reasons and also when he converts to career status, to active military service as a warrant officer or to officer status with corresponding pay.

Several important benefits have been established for families of conscripts by current laws. They are provided under the USSR law "On universal military service," Statutes on Benefits for Servicemen, Those with Military Obligation, Retired Personnel and Their Families (confirmed by the USSR Council of Minister's decree dated 17 February 1981) and several other legal acts.

Therefore, no more than one month from the day of application the executive committees of the local Councils of peoples' deputies have a responsibility to place the spouse of a man called to active duty in a job and in the same period to place their children in kindergartens and nurseries regardless of the agency to which the child care institutions belong.

The living quarters which the conscripts occupied prior to being called to service will be held for them and they (together with their family members) may not be removed from waiting lists for living quarters if they are on the waiting list at their work place or locale prior to induction.

If no one in the family of a conscript soldier, sailor or noncommissioned or petty officer is capable of obtaining a separate income it will pay the minimum apartment rent established by current regulations for the living quarters they occupy. If the family has unnecessary space in their living quarters as a result of the husband being called to active duty they will pay the single rate.

Families of such servicemen may not be removed from the living quarters they occupy by judicial procedure without being provided other quarters.

The families of conscripts with children in which the average gross income per family member does not exceed 50 rubles per month, and in areas in the Far East, Siberia and the northern areas of the country 75 rubles per month, will be paid a grant of 12 rubles per month per child up to the age of 8. Such grants will be paid at the mother's place of work or study. If she is not working or going to school, it is paid by social service organs.

Wives of conscript servicemen are exempt from the taxes on single USSR citizens and those with small families. This right is extended to those for the whole period that the serviceman is in hospital or on convalescence leave, and if he is released from military service for medical reasons it is extended for a period of one year from the day of his release.

The kholhoz but not its members, where a family member is on active military service, is exempt from paying agricultural taxes if the only person of work age is the serviceman's wife or mother with children under 8.

Conscript soldiers, sailors and noncommissioned and petty officers and members of their families are exempt from property and real estate taxes.

The main provisions for providing the grants under the state social insurance (by the decree of the USSR Council of Ministers and the All-Union Central Trade-Union Council dated 23 February 1984) and the Statute on the Manner of Providing Grants under the State Social Insurance (by All-Union Central Trade-Union Council decree dated 12 November 1984) have established that the wives

of conscript servicemen will be given a grant for up to 10 days to care for a sick child under 7.

The members of the families of conscript servicemen on extended service or on active duty as a warrant officer are authorized to travel at Ministry of Defense expense to establish joint domicile at the duty location of the head of household.

People sending mail addressed to a conscript serviceman at his duty location have the franking privilege. Also packages addressed to the servicemen are covered by the franking privilege.

The families of cadets in military academies and men in military construction units have the same rights as the families of conscript soldiers, sailors and noncommissioned and petty officers.

The benefits are granted on the basis of certificates of benefits issued by military units to soldiers and sailors to be sent to their families within one month of being added to the unit rolls. In addition, conscript servicemen with families will be issued (within one week of being added to the unit rolls) certificates for their wives to receive the grants for the children.

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AIR/AIR DEFENSE FORCES

COMMANDERS CELEBRATE MISSILE ARTILLERY TROOPS DAY, 1986

Col Gen Melekhin Article

PM261513 Moscow TRUD in Russian 19 Nov 86 p 2

[Article by Colonel General A. Melekhin, deputy commander in chief of the Strategic Missile Forces, pegged to Missile Forces and Artillery Day: "The Masters of Fire"]

[Excerpt] The distinguishing feature of the Strategic Missile Forces lies in the fact that they discharge a task of special state importance in peacetime--they are on standby alert to ensure the security of our motherland. Missile crews man control consoles round-the-clock, continuously, and are at their combat stations ready to launch missiles against an aggressor without delay. It cannot be otherwise. The time factor is of decisive importance in present-day conditions. Every hour, every minute of their duty demands from personnel utmost concentration, unremitting attention, speed and precision of action, and thorough knowledge of the hardware.

Intensive combat training is of special importance. It is the only way to achieve a high level of military-technical and special expertise and tactical skill and to ensure the endurance, efficiency, and other qualities of the personnel which determine the forces' combat capability and combat readiness.

Combat training missile launchings constitute a true school of combat skill and a difficult test of military maturity. In 1986 most of these were carried out with the rating "excellent."

In the present conditions the Communist Party, the Soviet Government, and our entire people are persistently struggling for the implementation of their strategic course--the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development, the strengthening of peace, and the prevention of a nuclear world war. The entire people and the servicemen of the Soviet Armed Forces ardently support the peace initiatives put forward by M.S. Gorbachev at the meeting in Reykjavik. They are the living embodiment of the course adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress with the aim of delivering mankind from the nuclear threat, forestalling the militarization of space, and strengthening peace and universal nuclear security. However, imperialism headed by the United States continues to strive for the achievement of military-strategic superiority and the development of new programs in preparation for war, especially in space.

The missile and artillery men are aware of their responsibility for the fate of peace in these circumstances. They are marking their holiday with new successes in the improvement of their military skills. Higher demands on the level of combat and political training and a more exacting and self-critical approach in assessing what has been achieved are characteristic of the current year.

Like all the Soviet Armed Forces servicemen, the missile and artillery men are ready at any moment to discharge with honor their patriotic and international duty in defending the sacred borders of our motherland and rebuffing any aggressor who would dare to interrupt the Soviet people's peaceful labor.

PRAVDA Cites Army Gen Maksimov

PM241513 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 November 1986 first edition carries on pages 3 and 6 under the headline "The Strategic Garrison" a 2,200-word article by special correspondent V. Verstakov, pegged to Missile Forces and Artillery Day. The author describes a farewell party at an unidentified missile unit for servicemen who have completed their military service, contrasting the relaxed atmosphere with the high professionalism witnessed the following day during a visit to an underground silo, which he compares to a submarine. The author recalls the history of the Soviet Strategic Missile Forces back to 1946, stresses the need for the missile men's high professional skill and moral and personal qualities, and illustrates these with a number of brief interviews with servicemen.

The article is followed by an inset interview with Yu. P. Maksimov, commander in chief of the Strategic Missile Forces, the text of which is as follows:

"Army General Yu. P. Maksimov, commander in chief of the Strategic Missile Forces, said in an interview for PRAVDA's correspondent:

"Yes, servicemen in our branch of the Armed Forces are performing a very important combat task even in peacetime: Constantly maintaining a high level of combat readiness, they are permanently on standby alert. This demands of the missile men great professional skill and the ability to act resolutely and purposefully in conditions of great moral and psychological--and at times physical--pressure, and also concentration, steadfastness, and courage.

"Missile men are not born. Military service itself singles out the people who are equal to this level of responsibility and pressure. And, of course, missile men also need knowledge. After all, our hardware is extremely complex. In order to master it and to be able to control it, it is necessary to understand automation, telemechanics, electronics, ballistics, nuclear physics, mathematics, chemistry...

"Today the country is honoring not only the servicemen of our branch of the Armed Forces but also our artillerymen and the ground forces' rocket troops. I have had occasion to see the artillerymen in action in conditions which could be described as combat conditions. They are excellent servicemen and masters of their trade, and the power and accuracy of their salvos can decide the success of the most intense battle.

"United by the trust placed in them by the Communist Party and their own people, the missile and artillery men, just like all the servicemen of our valiant Armed Forces, are ready to discharge with honor their patriotic and international duty in the defense of the great gains of socialism..."

Maksimov Television Address

LD192350 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1610 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Video address by Army General Yu. P. Maksimov, commander in chief of Strategic Rocket Forces, deputy USSR minister of defense and hero of the Soviet Union, marking Rocket Troops' and Artillerymen's Day--live or recorded]

[Text] Dear comrades, today our country and our armed forces are solemnly marking one of their traditional patriotic holidays, Rocket Troops' and Artillerymen's Day. On this day, 19 November 1942, a mighty cannonade from many thousands of guns, mortars, and rocket batteries proclaimed to the whole world the beginning of the rout of the Hitlerite forces at Stalingrad, and the inevitable collapse of the fascist easeward advance.

Artillery Day was established in 1944 to honor the combat services of artillerymen on the battlefields of the Great Patriotic War, and has become a splendid annual holiday of combat glory for the Soviet people.

Since 1964, 19 November has been marked as the Day of the Rocket Troops and Artillerymen. This change reflected the fundamental, revolutionary transformations which came about in the technical equipment of the army and navy in the post-war years, and the creation of a new branch of the armed forces, the Strategic Rocket Forces, and the continuity of the glorious combat traditions of the Soviet Army.

On this day Soviet people pay due tribute to the combat courage of the frontline servicemen, to the martial labor of the present generation of artillerymen and rocket troops, and they express deep gratitude for the selfless work of the workers, engineers, and technicians and the creative work of the scientists and designers who produce first-class rocket and gunnery equipment.

Permit me, dear comrades, to congratulate you all warmly and cordially on your splendid holiday, Rocket Troops' and Artillerymen's Day. This year the holiday is being celebrated in an atmosphere of an unprecedented upsurge of political and labor activity among the Soviet people, an upsurge caused by the historical decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. Throughout our vast country, the nationwide struggle to implement the party's course toward the accelerated socioeconomic development of Soviet society and the all-round perfection of socialism, is developing with ever greater breadth and energy.

Under the wise leadership of the Communist Party and its Central Committee, the revolutionary restructuring of the economy, of social relations, and in the spiritual sphere is under way. The pace of development of all sectors of the national economy has increased. In labor collectives, initiative and self-reliance is growing, as is the search for new reserves for the successful implementation of plan commitments and socialist pledges. The degree of involvement of all the working people in the achievements of higher final results in their labor activity is increasing. The Soviet people unanimously endorse and support the innovative path of their true leader, the Leninist Party, toward solving the pressing problems of the country's domestic and international life, and manifest their readiness to give all their strength and knowledge and experience to further building up the Soviet state's economic and defense might. For the successful resolution of creative enormous tasks our country needs lasting peace.

The Communist Party and the Soviet Government are consistently and steadfastly pursuing a peace-loving foreign policy, seeking an improvement in the international situation, and the removal of the threat of war which now exists, through the fault of imperialism. In international affairs they show restraint and a constructive attitude, a resolute and principled attitude, in defense of the interests of our country and the whole socialist community.

All this was clearly reflected in the Soviet peace initiatives, an outstanding step along the road to reducing international tension undertaken by Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at his meeting with the President of the United States in Reykjavik.

Our peace-loving course is dictated not by weakness, but by our consciousness of high responsibility for the fate of mankind, and rests on taking full account of the realities of the contemporary state of affairs in the international arena.

But the movement toward peace is meeting with stubborn resistance from imperialism, above all from the United States, which is making desperate efforts to halt the march of history, to undermine the forces of socialism, and to take its social revenge on a world scale. Obsessed with the idea of establishing its own world domination, and of attaining military superiority over the Soviet Union, Washington's ruling circles, to please the military-industrial complex, are blocking our proposals, continuing to heat up the atmosphere between our states, and are winding up to the full the flywheel of the arms race.

Special danger is posed by U.S. plans to implement their so-called Strategic Defense Initiative, which, in a military context, is nothing less than a disguised attempt to undermine military-strategic parity and to obtain the unilateral capability to deliver with impunity a sudden preemptive nuclear strike against our country.

In these conditions the highest vigilance is required, in order that no eventuality should catch us unaware. For this reason, in conducting its peace-loving policy, our party--as recorded in the new edition of the CPSU program--will devote unwavering attention to strengthening the defense might of the USSR, and stepping up security, and the readiness of the armed forces to defeat any aggressor.

Great and responsible tasks in guaranteeing the security of our homeland and of the countries of the socialist community rest upon the Soviet Armed Forces, and they discharge these tasks with honor. Standing guard over the peace and security of the peoples, in the unified combat ranks of Soviet servicemen, the rocket troops and artillerymen vigilantly and reliably discharge their service. As one of the most important components of our armed forces, the Strategic Rocket Forces are now equipped with the latest in combat equipment, and possess immense power. The rocket forces are on permanent combat readiness. Even in peacetime they carry out a combat task of special state importance. They remain on permanent combat vigil, ready at any moment, on the homeland's command, to deliver a crushing retaliatory blow at any aggressor, wherever he may be.

However, the main purpose of the rocket forces is to prevent war, to be one of the guarantors for the maintenance of peace on earth.

The rocket and artillery units of the land forces have received new development. The rocket and artillery systems now at their disposal fully correspond to the requirements of modern warfare, and are distinguished by their mobility, long range capacity, and efficiency. But the principal strength of our rocket forces and artillery is their manpower. Wholeheartedly devoted to the Communist Party and to their people, the rocket troops and gunners discharge their sacred duty with honor. They are worthy heirs to the glory of older generations. By their exemplary service they continue and augment their combat traditions.

This year is the year of the 27th CPSU Congress. Together with all other Soviet servicemen, the rocket forces and artillerymen have marked this year with new successes in their martial work, and with a further heightening of their combat readiness. In the course of intensive combat training, the level of service proficiency, and of the field training of personnel has increased. All exercises, rocket launches, and gunnery practice have been discharged with high appraisals. The number of outstanding subunits has risen. The number of Masters of Soldiering [Mastera voennogo dela], of top-class specialists, of outstanding trainees, has increased.

An example of persistence in perfecting combat skills has been set by initiators of socialist competition in the rocket forces, the personnel of the unit commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Maykov. In striving to further improve combat readiness and to assimilate combat equipment and weaponry at a high level, the rocket servicemen of this unit met in full the socialist pledges they had adopted. The unit again won the lofty title of outstanding. Two-thirds of the subunits and one-half of the gun crews reached the grade

of outstanding. All servicemen are top-class specialists, and of them roughly 80 percent are Masters of Soldiering and specialists of first or second class. And there are many such collectives of servicemen in the forces.

The personnel of the rocket units and subunits commanded by Comrades Vasilyev, Gornostayev, Malozhayev, Novoseltsev, Perminov, Sadovskiy, Suslov, and many others, are making their holiday with high achievements in combat-training and political training. Among the land forces, honors [Dobraya slava] go to the rocket unit commanded by Officer Stolyar. The rocket and artillery units and subunits commanded by officers Balashov, Davydov, Isayev, Karanov, Kremeznoy, Usynin, Shaposhnikov, and others have met their traditional holiday with high results. A pledge for the success of frontranking units and subunits is the purposeful and harmonious work of the commanders and political workers, of party and Komsomol organizations.

But the rocket-men and gunners are not resting on their laurels. Summing up the results of the 1986 training year, they are making a principled and self-critical assessment of the level of their combat training, and of the additional capacities and reserves to greet in fitting manner the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution in the next year of training. The party organization is the energetic political kernel of the service collective. The reports and elections now taking place are eloquent testimony of the strengthening of party influence on all aspects of the life and work of units and subunits, and of the increased responsibility of communists. An absolute majority of them act as true organizers and leaders of the masses, and set an example in training and discipline.

Komsomol members are the reliable combat assistants of the communists. They act as initiators of all that is new and progressive, which is especially important now, when restructuring, the activation of the human factor, and the overcoming of inertia in thought processes and of obsolete habits, are under way everywhere.

Our country's glorious armed forces have traveled a long path of glory, reliably guarding the gains of October for almost 7 decades now. Soviet servicemen have often had to join fierce battle with the foes of the new system, but they have always emerged victorious. Today too the rocket-men and gunners, like all other Soviet servicemen, warmly and indivisibly support the domestic and foreign policy of the party, stand vigilantly on guard over the peaceful work of the Soviet people, and are always ready to discharge their sacred duty in defense of the gains of socialism.

Permit me once again to congratulate you, dear comrades, on this holiday, the Rocket Troops and Artillerymen's Day, to wish you good health, great happiness, and new successes in your work for the sake of our great, socialist homeland. [video shows Maksimov in military uniform facing camera throughout]

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CSO: 1801/71

NAVAL FORCES

MOSCOW RAPS U.S. NAVY SECRETARY'S 'INCOMPETANCE'

LD041651 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 4 Dec 86

[Commentary by Igor Surguchev: "Incompetance on the Grounds of Anti-Sovietism"]

[Text] U.S. Navy Secretary John Lehman, speaking recently to students at Yale University, told the audience about a mythical incident at sea during which Soviet naval vessels allegedly rammed a U.S. destroyer participating in maneuvers. Soon after Lehman's talks a Pentagon representative stated that there have been no recent clashes between U.S. and Soviet ships and that the secretary had made a mistake. In reporting this, a correspondent of the Agence France-Presse included in his report, not without innuendo, the words of a Pentagon representative saying that Lehman turned out to have been badly informed, since the U.S. naval maneuvers that the secretary had mentioned were conducted not at sea but on a map--that is, they were theoretical.

The correspondent was disposed to interpret Lehman's mistake in his speech at Yale University as an indication of the incompetence of the chief of U.S. naval forces. Well, indeed! What incompetence is this if Mr Lehman does not even know what kind of exercises the fleet under his command is taking part in? You could put a period here if the anti-Soviet direction of his--if you will allow me to say it--mistake did not catch your attention.

For the incident thought up by the secretary was supposed to underpin his thesis of the allegedly provocative maneuvers by the Soviet Navy close to U.S. naval vessels on the open sea. As can be seen, the intentions of one of the Pentagon's high-ranking figures was quite definite: to whip up anti-Soviet feelings in the United States, and to cast aspersions on the Soviet Union's observance of the Soviet-U.S. agreement on preventing incidents on the open seas and in the airspace above them.

Undermining Americans' growing confidence in the peace-loving policy of our country and discrediting that policy has indeed become the primary task of the Reagan Administration. Pentagon figures are displaying particular zeal in executing it, and often not in a rational manner. So John Lehman has clearly overdone it. He got too carried away with anti-Soviet fantasies

and, as a result, has found himself in a mess. All things considered, his so-called mistake was no mistake at all, but a premeditated lie, but they were not thought through. If you were to qualify them as a manifestation of Mr Lehman's incompetence, then it is a peculiar kind of incompetence--based on ait-Sovietism.

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CSO: 1801/76

CIVIL DEFENSE

TALLINN 1ST SEC ON PARTY WORK IN CD

Moscow VOYENNIYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 8, Aug 86, (signed to press 8 Jul 86)
p 8-9

[Article by M. Pedak, First Secretary of the Tallinn Estonian Communist Party Gorkom: "Under the Leadership of the Gorkom"]

[Text] The defensive might of our Motherland that is kept at a high level reliably protects the peaceful labor and peaceful life of the Soviet people. This was stressed in the CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the 27th Party Congress. And this protection is guaranteed not only by the Armed Forces, but also by CD [Civil Defense].

The Tallinn gorkom [city committee] considers CD to be very important. The gorkom works with the ispolkom [executive committee] to regularly review future and on-going plans to improve the CD system and to develop its material-technical base. The excellent results to a large degree depend on the training and competence primarily of party leaders. We have set up systematic exercises and are conducting training and methodological sessions. Functional duties have been approved. And now we must boldly state that every party worker is objectively involved in civil defense issues.

Only a well-trained aktiv [the most active members of the party organization] can master the situation, skillfully manage it and operate harmoniously and operationally. And we are trying to guarantee this by various types of activities -- by CD courses, annual training and methodological sessions and seminars where we focus our primary attention on the organizational and political work at objectives.

We discuss it in this way. The educational and cadre policies within the CD system must not be general or managed only in its entirety. What is important here is that various approaches be used and that there is consistency and regularity that are based on a detailed analysis of the state of affairs. This analysis specifically revealed substantial shortcomings in the selection and training of supernumerary deputy commanders in major non-militarized city and rayon service CD political sections and party organizations and among political instructors in sanitation detachments. A decisive intervention was

for the activ in these categories. Training groups now hold regular seminars, the latest experiences are summarized and training reviews are scrutinized.

We practice specialized musters for the most active workers on the eve of exercises. For example, the one-day assemblies of political workers from the first aid detachments and the political instructors from the sanitation detachment were beneficial. The presentation of diplomas from the head of the republic's Civil Defense and the awarding of "Excellent Worker of USSR Civil Defense" badges to those who have distinguished themselves was an important moral stimulus. The city headquarters was very businesslike in issuing a leaflet dedicated to the experience of the best individuals. In the last two years they completed a comprehensive reorganization covering 80 percent of the deputy formation commanders for political affairs. The achievements of the collectives in the factory imeni Kh. Pegelman, the Marat and Baltika Associations, the Baltiyskaya Manufaktura Combine and other enterprises in the city are becoming common property.

Of course, the timely evaluation of the use of the solutions that are being applied has a beneficial affects on the quality of the civil defense organization. The Tallinn gorkom has control over the planning base. Evaluation results are included in the agenda of party GK [gorkom] and RK [rayon committee] buro sessions. Unit chiefs and party organizations present reports. For example, speeches by the Oktyabrskiy Party Raykom first secretary, A. Incherman, and the chief of the CD headquarters, Yu. Vavilov, come to mind. While listening to them, we accented the shortcomings that applied to the most important issues -- unit readiness, the effectiveness of protective measures, the state of the material-training base.

The buro also critically evaluated the activities of the Estonian Lenin Young Communist League GK and demanded that it increase Komsomol participation in CD measures. An extensive on-site examination of the state of affairs preceded this discussion. As a result, the responsibilities of Komsomol leaders in the area of resolving CD issues and the military-patriotic education of young people increased significantly.

And the work policies of city and rayon ispolkom party organization secretaries in carrying out defensive measures were the subject of sharp discussion. They began to more closely control the appropriate activities of agency and directorate managers.

Chiefs of CD headquarters, city, rayon and major enterprises were elected to party and soviet agencies and approximately 70 percent of the unit chiefs of staff were put into party raykom positions. Close contact with them, the reports that are heard and decisions on on-going affairs allow us not only to complete the points of the corresponding plans, but also to increase their influence in collectives.

It is also important to stress the fact that party gorkom secretaries and department managers are also interested in increasing the daily operations of city and rayon CD headquarters. This allows them to expose the strong and weak points of their local party organizations in a businesslike manner and to provide effective assistance in resolving specific issues. Naturally, our

workers are also in enterprises and this also helps generalize experiences in CD organization. The Tallinn Machine Building Plant imeni I. Lauristin is considered to be one of the best. There discussions on civil defense problems are a common practice in meetings and gatherings of the most active party members. After accumulating materials and selecting competent speakers, the party committee held a practical-scientific conference. One point of discussion at the conference was the contribution that factory subelement leaders and communists make during exercises and training to indoctrinate personnel in their formations with high moral and political qualities and psychological steadfastness. The conference showed how it is now possible to consider contemporary needs and still conduct explanatory work and also use the various means of visual propaganda. We are publicizing the machine builders' experience very extensively.

Skillfully organized socialist competition also promotes increased CD effectiveness. But unfortunately, there is still a lot of formalism in this area. But we know how to eliminate it. First of all, we must strive for real competition during exercises and assemblies. Of course, we must not simply arouse sporting excitement, but rather must develop a well thought out system of comparison and then publicize the results, create an atmosphere of interest and well-wishing. There must be more attention not only on the development and adoption of socialist commitments in units, but also on how they are being fulfilled, on reviewing the results and analyzing omissions and shortcomings.

We consider this one of our permanent tasks, especially in light of the decisions at the 27th Party Congress which stressed the enormous importance of innovative experience. For example, we dedicated the placard "Increasing the Glorious Traditions of the MPVO [local air defense] and of USSR Civil Defense" to the business and people of CD. Leaflets were published on the work experience of RET [electro-technical repair] Association chief of staff B. Volegov, Talleks Association formation commander R. Kripsaar and Prompribor Association medical detachment commander Z. Kolykhanova. War veteran communist I. Vasilenko equipped and colorfully decorated civil defense rooms at the Mustamyaesk ZhEU [operational-living office]. And he actively participated in the opening of the appropriate classrooms there. The point here is the importance of propagandizing CD in places of residence.

When discussing certain achievements, we must not forget that they must not make us complacent. We will consider the instructions of the 27th CPSU Congress and will strive to work in a new manner. Life forces us to link the specifics of CD closely with daily affairs. In order to live without war in the future as well, we must all get a full return from our efforts.

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CIVIL DEFENSE

PROTECTION OF ELECTRONIC DEVICES FROM ELECTRO-MAGNETIC PULSE

Moscow VOYENNIYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 8, Aug 86 (signed to press 8 Jul 86)
p 15

[This item forms the last page of a serialized Civil Defense manual for the training of formation commanders. It is numbered separately from the rest of the journal so that it can be torn out. This item is from page 8 of the original: "The Protection of Electronic Devices"]

[Text] The American press is reporting that electro-magnetic pulse (EMP) that is formed during nuclear explosions at altitudes of more than 40 kilometers may cause communications systems and electronic devices to stop operating and may even damage them. In addition to thermal radiation, radiant energy and shock wave, a nuclear explosion also creates neutron and gamma radiation of very short duration. When this radiation interacts with atmospheric molecules, a powerful electro-magnetic pulse with an effective range that may reach several thousand kilometers is created through Compton dispersion.

Exo-atmospheric EMP is characterized by its very brief period of build-up and the high intensity of its electronic and magnetic fields. As compared to EMP, a flash of lightning has a rather long period of build-up and decay, develops very powerful fields and has a very large amount of energy. But its frequency spectrum is approximately 10 megahertz, whereas this is more than 100 megahertz for EMP. Thus while EMP is not harmful to man, it may cause serious damage to electronic equipment.

It is highly improbable that EMP will form in times of peace. Nuclear weapons testing, nuclear "accidents" in space and work with electronic warfare devices could be possible causes of EMP.

Exo-atmospheric EMP can effect many types of electrical conductors, such as communications lines, cable lines, electrical power lines and antennas, through radiation, induction and transfer. EMP passes into unprotected equipment and communications systems through these electrical conductors in the form of an extremely intense impulse. It may cause temporary damage to the electronic elements and circuits that were not designed for such great impulse loads.

The previous generation of electronic equipment with its vacuum tubes was not very sensitive to EMP, whereas modern semi-conductor and microelectronic circuits are very susceptible to its effects. For example, the destructive energy level for a power transistor is 10 Joules and it is 0.01 Joules for Zener diodes. 10^{-6} Joules is destructive to complemented metal-oxide semi-conductor structures (CMOS).

0.1 - 10 volts/minute are the approximate allowable values of electro-magnetic fields for communications systems, considering the requirements for electro-magnetic compatibility. However, EMP may cause peak loads up to 10 kilovolts in a three-meter collapsible-whip antenna even at a distance of several hundreds or thousands of kilometers. The size of the load increases with the length of the conductor.

Thus the input elements of communications equipment are the most vulnerable to EMP. EMP may also cause the destruction of information in the memory circuits of computer systems and may therefore knock information and computer systems as well as command and control posts out of action and cause failures in telephone, telegraph and information transmission equipment over extended zones; damage electro-magnetic transmitters and signal processing equipment, cause failures in weapons control systems in ships, tanks and aircraft and disrupt the operations of automated command and control, communications and reconnaissance systems.

The contemporary level of knowledge about the nature and properties of EMP and the methods of protecting against it are allowing us to introduce protective measures, to include circuits that are resistant to electro-magnetic interference, electronic elements that are stable against EMP and shielding for individual units or entire electronic systems. Moreover, fiber optics communication lines have been recently developed and will be used in aircraft and other military objectives.

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FOREIGN MILITARY AFFAIRS

DATA ON WESTERN ANTI-TANK GRENADES

Moscow VOYENNNYYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 8, Aug 86 (signed to press 8 Jul 86)
p 29

[Article from the "Foreign Press Material" section: "Anti-tank Rifle Grenades"]

[Text] Anti-tank rifle grenades are distinguished by the fact that their military application is very effective and they are of simple construction. They have a shape charge and impact detonation fuses which detonate with up to a 30-degree angle-of-impact with an obstacle. In addition to anti-tank grenades, NATO armies have hollow-charge fragmentation grenades designed for use against lightly armored targets and which have a rather high fragmentation effect.

The grenades are fired from 22-mm grenade launchers using blank cartridges. These grenade launchers are attached to the muzzles of automatic rifles and machine-pistol. Each grenade comes with a fiberglass support tangent sight and a blank cartridge. The fuse is armed after it has been fired and has traveled eight to twelve meters from the muzzle section.

Several automatic rifles (for example, the M16A1, FN and Galil) do not require a grenade launcher. Before being fired from these weapons, the grenades are attached directly to the flash suppresser or to a circular projection on the muzzle part of the barrel. One should also note that at the present time grenades (the Belgian ARP-RFL-40BT) equipped with so-called bullet traps are entering the inventories. They may also be fired using live rounds. Grenades are being developed with miniature rocket (active pulsejet) motors that increase their flight range.



M31 66-mm Grenade (USA)
Weight - 0.7 kg
Length - 430 mm
Muzzle velocity - 53 meters/sec
Effective range - 75-100 meters
Armor penetrability - 250-270 mm



"Energy" 75-mm Grenade (Belgium)
Weight - 0.655 kg
Length - 376 mm
Muzzle velocity - 54 meters/sec
Sight range - 75-100 meters
Armor penetrability - 275 mm



M50 73-mm Grenade (France)

Weight - 0.8 kg

Length - 405 mm

Muzzle velocity - 50 meters/sec

Effective range - 75 meters

Armor penetrability - 300 mm



"Energa" 73-mm Grenade (Belgium)

Weight - 0.725 kg

Length - 367 mm

Muzzle velocity - 50 meters/sec

Effective range (tanks) - 75-100 meters

Armor penetrability - 275 mm

There is an improved model of the 75-mm grenade, the Super Energa, which has an active rocket engine with an effective range of up to 200 meters against tanks.



M56 40-mm Hollow-Charge

Fragmentation Grenade (France)

Weight - 0.515 kg

Length - 305 mm

Muzzle velocity - 70 meters/sec

Effective range:

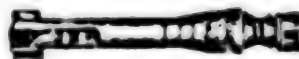
against lightly armored

targets - 100-150 meters

against personnel - 380-400 m

Armor penetrability - 120 mm

Fragmentation kill zone - 5 meters



ARP-RFL-40 BT40-mm Grenade (Belgium)

Weight - 0.29 kg

Length - 217 mm

Muzzle velocity - 63 meters/sec

Effective range (tanks) - 100 meters

Armor penetrability - 125 mm

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FOREIGN MILITARY AFFAIRS

NATO'S ROGERS WANTS NUCLEAR ARMS FOR 'MILITARY SUPERIORITY'

PM030919 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Nov 86 Second Edition p 5

[Article by A. Golts "Rejoinder": "This Candid Rogers"]

[Text] For almost 40 days now alarm has reigned supreme in NATO circles. The Atlanticists are simply terrified. Of what? Of the possibility that opened up in Reykjavik of scrapping Soviet and American medium-range missiles on the European continent. Well, really, they are exclaiming, who would have thought that the Soviet Union could be so staggeringly cunning and decide not to take the British and French nuclear forces into account! And now a terrible threat hangs over Western Europe--the threat of being deprived of its Pershing and cruise missiles in the face of the Warsaw Pact's alleged overwhelming superiority in conventional weapons.

General Rogers, supreme commander NATO Allied Forces Europe, is particularly alarmed at this prospect. At a recent session of the North Atlantic Assembly in Istanbul he most resolutely opposed scrapping any of the nuclear missiles dear to his general's heart. "If we are not prepared to increase our conventional forces or use nuclear weapons," he frightened West European parliamentarians, "what is left to us--capitulation?" The courageous Rogers clearly does not intend to capitulate. He is therefore demanding that the missiles be left and, in accordance with the NATO plan named for him--the Rogers Plan--that conventional weapons be built up and new, more destructive types of these weapons be created. The representatives of certain NATO countries have taken up the refrain for all their worth.

Generally speaking, however, the general must be given his due. He is far more candid than many West European politicians. A few years ago, when those people, rolling their eyes in mock horror, tried to persuade their peoples that the Soviet medium-range missiles were supposedly the sole reason for deploying the American Pershing and cruise missiles, Rogers told the real truth. "The majority of people suppose," he said frankly, "that we are modernizing our weapons because of the Soviet SS-20 missiles. We would modernize them even if there were no SS-20s."

And today the general is far more candid than the political leaders of the North Atlantic bloc. "Even if we managed to accumulate a vast arsenal of conventional forces which would instill unshakeable faith in our ability,

under any circumstances, to foil the tactics of a conventional war being waged against us," Rogers asseverates, "we would still wish to retain some nuclear weapons in the foreseeable future."

Here we have it. Not as a "counterweight" to the Soviet missiles and not to compensate the actually nonexistent imbalance in conventional forces between NATO and the Warsaw Pact in favor of the latter.

Rogers and his command need nuclear weapons for the sole purpose of gaining military superiority.

If NATO politicians and strategists were seriously alarmed by the question of conventional weapons on the European continent they would hardly have allowed the extensive program to reduce armed forces and arms throughout Europe--from the Atlantic to the Urals--which has been worked out by the Warsaw Pact states to remain unanswered for almost six months. The implementation of the proposed program would lead to a 25 percent reduction in the two military alliances' armed forces, that is, a reduction of more than half a million personnel on each side. There would also be a reduction in the tactical strike air forces of both alliances. What is more, the operational-tactical nuclear weapons (with a range of up to 1,000 km) forming part of the established arsenal of the formations to be reduced would also be liable to be scrapped. And it is precisely this class of weapons which is allegedly causing NATO strategists a great deal of concern today. The Warsaw Pact is offering a way in which we can seek to unravel this complex problem.

True, they say a group specially set up for the purpose is at present engaged in working out a common approach for the NATO countries to the Warsaw Pact proposals. But no end to this work seems to be in sight. The NATO politicians need time to speculate to the utmost on the Warsaw Pact's imaginary superiority in conventional weapons, as they once speculated on the "Soviet missile threat"...

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CSC: 1801/72

9 January 1987

FOREIGN MILITARY AFFAIRS

TASS NOTES CONTRAST BETWEEN NATO, WARSAW PACT MEETINGS

LD042143 Moscow TASS in English 1830 GMT 4 Dec 86

["NATO Meeting: Same Ideas, Same Attitudes"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, December 4, TASS--Follows commentary by Valentin Vasilets, a TASS news analyst:

A meeting of the leading bodies of the NATO bloc, the first in a large series of winter meetings, has been held at the NATO headquarters. It can be described with good reason as one more massive salvo by the Natoists at the hopes of those, who expected from the West European leaders a serious and constructive approach to the problem of limitation of nuclear and conventional weapons.

Albeit the communique on the meeting of the NATO Eurogroup politely refers to an "improvement of prospects for arms control after the Reykjavik meeting," one will not see any real impact of Reykjavik on the Eurogroup's plans and mentality of its participants even through a strong magnifying glass. There are no traces whatsoever of a new thinking and new attitudes that are, in fact, indispensable in this nuclear-missile age.

On the contrary, many pronouncements, including on the "deterrence strategy" which, as is pointed out in the communique, remains fully in force, have been taken and repeated from last year's communique. The only truly new feature of the document is the list of new weapons to be placed at the disposal of the armed forces of the member countries of the Eurogroup. One will find on that list another 275 tanks and 725 missile systems, 170 "Tornado" and F-16 war planes and new war ships. Thus, the Eurogroup did not hesitate in supporting Washington's policy for a build-up of the arms race.

It must be believed that this decision has been taken also in a usual manner, i.e. after fresh pressure by the senior partner from the overseas. Judging by a news item in the bulletin "NATO Report" Caspar Weinberger, the Pentagon chief, came to Brussels firmly determined to press the allies for a continuing deployment in Western Europe of medium-range missiles and an additional number of tactical nuclear missiles with a range of flight of up to 1,000 kilometres.

The tendency shown by the West European leaders to follow into Washington's footsteps and disavow their own statements and the recently proclaimed stands seems to get additional confirmation at the winter meetings. The defence ministers are no longer happy about the "zero option" as regards medium-range missiles. They are clearly scared by prospects for a total scrapping of nuclear weapons, which appeared after Reykjavik. In a word, the "West European support," dragged along by the overseas "support" continues moving backward and so far no end to that process is to be seen.

One cannot help noting one more fact which graphically demonstrates the difference between the approaches of the West and East to the questions pertaining to the limitation of the arms race. When the NATO ministers got together in the assembly hall of the NATO headquarters in Evere, a meeting of the defence ministers' committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states ended in the Polish capital. The latter's communique was truly permeated with the ideas put forward at Reykjavik. The ministers of the socialist countries once again stressed the importance of the proposals on a substantial cut in the armed forces and weapons in Europe, which "weightily complement the programme for the elimination of nuclear and other types of mass destruction weapons." The ministers have once again reaffirmed their commitment to the existing treaties and agreements in the field of the arms limitations and disarmament. It is precisely such an approach rejected in Evere that could really make Europe and the whole world a safer place and enable the peoples to look into the future with greater confidence.

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CSO: 1812/25

FOREIGN MILITARY AFFAIRS

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA PROFILES U.S. 'SPECIAL PURPOSE' FORCES

PM031019 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Nov 86 Second Edition p 3

[S. Yashin article: "Uniting in a Single Fist. The Pentagon Prepares Special-purpose Troops for New Adventures"]

[Text] The American press abounds with articles on the "struggle against terrorism" which the present Washington Administration is supposedly waging. However, the facts indicate the reverse. They attest that the United States has mounted criminal activity on an unprecedented scale to carry out subversive acts abroad and to crush patriotic and national liberation movements. The special-purpose troops, whose bloody trail leads back to the times of the dirty U.S. adventure in Indochina, have become one of the chief tools in this activity.

These troops are gangs of out-and-out cutthroats. Their outlook may be judged, for example, from a publicity handout in which these man-robots programmed to kill describe themselves with cynical frankness: "We are a detachment of silent professional killers and saboteurs who shun fame."

Their arsenal contains the latest means for subversive actions: from noiseless guns to small nuclear devices and means of contaminating terrain, bodies of water, and food. They resort to the most vile and perfidious methods of waging struggle.

There are special-purpose troops in practically all branches of the U.S. Armed Forces. In the ground forces there are the so-called "Green Berets," "Rangers" ("Black Berets"), and the special "Delta" group, in the Navy the "Seals" ("Scarlet Helmets"), and in the Air Force special air subunits. It was precisely these sabotage units, as well as cutthroats of the 82d Airborne Division, that made up the backbone of the American interventionist force which trampled on Grenada's freedom.

It is possible to say without exaggeration that these troops have been going through a second birth since the present administration came to power in the United States. According to THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, the funds allocated for their operations have trebled during the Reagan Administration's rule and stand at 1.2 billion dollars in the current fiscal year of 1986. Some 1.6 billion dollars is already being requested for the next fiscal year.

The 10-year program begun in 1982 to build up the special-purpose troops and adapt their organizational structure for direct military interference in the affairs of sovereign states is now being implemented at an accelerated pace. Under this program the 1st Special Operations Command was formed in the ground forces with its headquarters at Fort Bragg (California) [sic]. The command incorporated the 5th, 7th, and 10th "Green Beret" groups, two "Ranger" battalions, psychological warfare detachments, and the so-called civilian administration designed to work in enemy regions occupied in wartime.

Subsequently, at the beginning of 1984, on the orders of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, a separate administration for centralized control over the operations of special-purpose troops was set up. It ensured cooperation among all units and subunits of special-purpose troops, including top-secret ones, in different branches of the U.S. Armed Forces and, as the American press points out, drew up the tactics for waging the antipartisan struggle.

However, not even this was sufficient. With the widening of the scale of secret operations, the elevation of terrorist activity to the rank of state policy, and the elaboration of the new military-political doctrine of "neoglobalism," organizational changes were needed. And they have been implemented. As the press reports, the Pentagon has adopted a decision to set up a new military command of special-purpose troops. The out-and-out sadists and cutthroats of the ground forces, Navy, and Air Force are now being united in a single militarist fist. The new command will be headed by a general directly subordinate to the defense secretary via the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

The special-purpose troops' sphere of activity is constantly expanding. Specific "zones of responsibility" are even being carved out for them. Individual subunits are being stationed in advance in regions of "hot spots" for the purpose of "establishing rapid control over the situation during crisis situations." Thus, the 5th Special Forces Group, which is being transferred this year from Fort Bragg to Fort Campbell (Kentucky), is targeted on the Near East. The 7th Group is targeted on Central America. One of its battalions is permanently stationed in Panama. The 10th Group, with its headquarters at Fort Devens (Massachusetts), is targeted on Europe. One of its battalions is at Bad Toelz (FRG). In connection with U.S. imperialism's expanding military penetration of the Pacific and Southeast Asian zone, a new group--the 1st Special Forces Group--is being formed for that region.

Increasing the numerical strength of the special-purpose troops, uniting them in a single fist, intensifying their training, indoctrinating them in the spirit of blind hatred of everything advanced and progressive--these are the chief measures Washington is taking in the special-purpose troops. And all this is being done with the illusory intention of using all methods to try to halt the course of history.

/9738

CSO: 1801/76

FOREIGN MILITARY AFFAIRS

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA CRITICIZES MOJAVE DESERT MANEUVERS

PMO41941 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Nov 86 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Provocative Maneuvers"]

[Text] San Francisco, 28 Nov---...the earth shudders as shells explode, and clouds of scorching sand are sent up by tank tracks. Routine large-scale military maneuvers are taking place in the very heart of California's Mojave Desert. This time they are of an overtly provocative nature. The American troops' hypothetical enemy is frankly called "Soviet Army units."

The national training center at Fort Irwin is the favorite place for the Pentagon's militarist games. It was there that the scenarios for the invasion of Grenada and the Near East "Blitzkriegs" and the tactics for making sudden missile and bombing strikes on sovereign states were rehearsed. U.S. strategic bomber so-called "training" raids have repeatedly started from Californian airfields toward the borders of USSR airspace, with a subsequent bomb drop over the northern territories of the United States and Canada, whose relief resembles certain regions of the USSR.

More than 10 major military maneuvers are held in California every year, and a sum total of between 100,000 and 200,000 soldiers, officers, and reservists participate in them. Cut throats of the interventionist "Rapid Deployment Force" and other subversive formations spend weeks "fighting" among the sand dunes. The U.S. Marines' training camp at Twentynine Palms in the vicinity of Fort Irwin is also now operating at full strength. The experience accumulated there goes into the field service regulations and instructions on crushing national liberation movements.

For several days in succession the American military has been rehearsing the "routing of Soviet units" under desert conditions in a situation as close as possible to a combat situation. The maneuvers are surrounded by a curtain of secrecy. We know of the death of one serviceman and the wounding of four others from a report by a Fort Irwin spokesman. However carefully the Pentagon conceals its plans, the process of preparing for new armed adventures is obvious.

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CSO: 1801/72

AFGHANISTAN

HEROIC SU HELICOPTER PILOT'S STORY TOLD

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 15 Oct 86 p 3

[Article by A. Yaroshenko: "A Bright Hour; Even Today There Is a Place for Heroic Deeds"]

[Text] THE BEGINNING OF THE BIOGRAPHY

The telegram which arrived one recent June day in Boromel Station, near Sumy, was brief. "Congratulations on your son's high award. Vova is a Hero of the Soviet Union." This telegram had been addressed to Darya Petrovna Kucherenko, Vladimir's mother. Despite her age, she is still working in a grain products combine. Her fellow workers heartily congratulated her and in a friendly way envied this modest, hard-working woman: what a son she had raised!

In the evening I met with Darya Petrovna. She showed me the family album. One small photograph attracted my attention. The camera lens had imprinted upon it her 3-year-old boy in a peakless cap. This was little Volodya.

He was born in the village of Nizhnyaya Syrovatka. Here he finished secondary school. From his childhood Volodya had been interested in equipment and machines. After ninth grade, during the harvest time he was an assistant combine operator. One time Darya Petrovna, carrying a small bundle of meat pies, saw him near the combine looking bedraggled and covered with so much oil that the hairs on his head stuck together. "It's no big deal," he reassured his mother, "Don't get upset. Just a few more repairs so we will be ready to harvest again in the morning and then I'll wash up."

No matter how difficult things got at times--Volodya did not let anyone down. and even later, in the fall, when he again sat behind his school desk, Darya Petrovna had to request a horse in order to carry the grain earned by her son--that's how much there was.

"Even then, in school, he was a modest, sympathetic person, never over-emphasizing his own person," said M. Marchenko and R. Karpenko, his former teachers, when characterizing him now.

Thus he has remained. I visited a sector of the Leningrad Military District, where Vladimir Kucherenko, the helicopter pilot-hero, is now serving. I observed how he conversed with fellow officers and subordinates. With ease, amiability and respect for his interlocutor, no matter who he was. He behaved very modestly.

THE TICKET TO THE SKIES

I used these words for my subheading since they had been written on a graduation photograph in which Vladimir Kucherenko had been photographed along with other young people who, like himself, had graduated from the Sumy Flying Club of DOSAAF in 1972.

Seriously "infected" by the skies, he read all the books about pilots that were in the village library. After secondary school he applied to the Chernigov Higher Military Flying Academy imeni the Leninist Komsomol. The attempt was unsuccessful: he did not pass the competitive exam.

He took this failure hard. He was bitter enough to cry. In this frame of mind he went to the military registration and enlistment office and placed his papers on the table.

What the officer read in the young man's eyes as he handed back the documents, one can only guess. But then he said something Vladimir did not expect.

"You are parting early with your dream. And why should you waste a year? I advise you to join the DOSAAF flying club."

"But there they study helicopters...," Kucherenko said doubtfully.

"And what is that, if not flying?"

"They also made that comparison..."

And all the same the advice of the enlistment officer played its own role.

Almost simultaneously, Vladimir filled out two applications: one--to the DOSAAF flying club and the other--to the personnel department of the Sumy Chemical Combine (now called the Khimprom [Chemical Industry] Production Association) with a request that he be assigned a position as an apprentice welder in the repair of steam boilers and auxiliary equipment.

He will never forget his first visit to the flying club. The small, nimble MI-1 training helicopters, which had only relatively recently appeared in our skies, seemed like a miracle of technology and the students in their flight suits--like cosmonauts.

From then on Kucherenko's time was literally scheduled minute by minute. After his daily shift he rushed to the training classes where he studied aerodynamics, helicopter design and helicopter flying. He made time for self-training.

And here is how his first solo flight went.

"You will be flying as one of the first. So don't fall behind," said the flight instructor, Vladimir Shechenko, when giving him directions. He smiled upon leaving and closed the door of the pilot's cabin.

After having requested clearance for take-off, Kucherenko smoothly brought up the "pitch-gas" lever.

From the heights Vladimir observed how there, down below, small, matchbox-sized squares of fields drifted by. From the corner of his eye, from time to time, he glanced at the empty seat of the flight instructor. He simply did not believe that no one was there.

NIGHT FLIGHT

He had barely closed his eyelids when they woke him up at 2 am. There had been flights the evening before and he wanted just one thing--to sleep. But that was not to be.

...A vehicle had been blown up by a landmine, one of the ones used by the dushmans [Afghan rebels] at every opportunity to densely mine the roads and paths. The young driver had been wounded very seriously. Saving him would require immediate surgery.

"It is necessary to bring out the wounded man and to do so as quickly as possible," the commander told Vladimir.

Even during the day, flights in the mountains required a lot of attentiveness.

And here he would be flying blind. Throw a very dark coverplate over the cabin light. Imagine that right next to the craft's propellers cliffs rise and the engine sputters due to the lack of oxygen, and that the lights can be turned on just a second before touching down on ground strewn with slippery gravel, otherwise you risk taking a burst from a large-caliber machine gun from an enemy whose whereabouts are unknown..

Orienting oneself at night in the mountains is incredibly complicated. The area of the flight, for all practical purposes, is not illuminated. And therefore all hope here rests on the skill of the pilot. Knowingly he "drove" higher, as he explained, in order not to collide. Altitude is gained with the on-board lights turned off.

They have been in the air nearly 50 minutes. By all calculations they had entered the specified region. Below in the valley--flashes of firing. From everything it is evident that a battle with the rebels is raging. Where ours are and where they are can not be discerned.

It is necessary to hover above our troops and for them to guess what it is and to report that they heard the sound. And to designate a landing site with a signal fire. Without this you would probably not be able to land. Although it will be just for a moment, it will illuminate the ground.

There was one instance when he had to complete the maneuver three times in order to take landing force troops from an extremely small prominence. Why three times? Each time the smoke from the signal fire changed direction: a crazy wind was blowing in a gigantic stone pipe.

And there is yet one more problem for helicopter pilots: dust, fine, like powder. When Kucherenko went to Afghanistan for the first time he was completely surprised that someone had strewn cement in entire piles. It turned out it was not cement at all but sand--fine, white, and the wind lifts it and blows it around, reducing visibility. During a landing the dust so densely blankets the helicopter that the ground can not be seen.

The signal fire was burning below, throwing off a cone of sparks. Time to act. He made a run, slowed his speed and brought the craft to the specified point and put it down about 10 meters or so without hovering so that the dust was not able to cover the helicopter for those seconds that he needed to take on the wounded.

"Touchdown! Doors! Steps!"

Several dark figures rushed to the door opening and rocked the craft--there is the load. Someone quickly trampled the still-burning signal fire into the ground with his boots, thus depriving the rebels of a beacon. The captain, without hesitation, pushed the "pitch-gas" lever. Up, up, as fast as possible.

The sergeant-driver was on a blood-stained waterproof cape and next to him was the flight engineer...

FOLLOWING THE DICTATES OF CONSCIENCE

Two MI-24 and two MI-8 helicopters were completing an overflight of a pass in the mountains. The mountains from the heights appeared fantastically beautiful and forbidding. Not a living soul anywhere, not a single house, nor a single more or less suitable area--just ravines, precipices and cliffs. And a very narrow, winding ribbon that is the path along which, from time to time, caravans with arms and ammunition for the rebel bands come from Pakistan.

The helicopters made a turn from the pass to a mountain plateau. Suddenly the crew commander of one of the MI-24's reported over the radio that his craft was being fired upon by a large-caliber machine gun and that he could see several rebel firing positions.

The four helicopters rushed to the attack. The rebels opened fire. As it was later ascertained, from 15 points in all. Now from the left, now from the right, right next to the pilot's cabin bands of tracer bullets passed by.

The helicopters executed their maneuver accurately and struck at the positions with the on-board weapons. Several machine guns fell silent from the powerful firing.

Again a run, and another.

"Now we can go home," said Kucherenko.

But just then the voice of the flight engineer, P Burlaka, was heard:

"Look, a machine gun!"

Kucherenko immediately contacted the airfield over the radio and reported to the flight leader, and finished his own brief report with a request that the crew did not expect:

"Request permission to make a landing in the rebels' fortified area."

"YOUR DECISION, COMMANDER..."

Kucherenko began to descend. From above the remaining helicopters covered them safely. Swaying, the craft approached a rocky prominence--there was no place to set down. And after the helicopter had already touched the mountain slope, rebels suddenly appeared at the position.

Jumping from the helicopter, Petr Burlaka rushed with a burst of submachine-gun fire across the area and then to the dug-out next to the large-caliber machine gun. the flight engineer tried to rip the machine gun tripod out of the cement --no way.

The navigator, Sergey Korchagin, arrived to help him. The two of them ripped out the machine gun, dragged the 120-kilogram trophy and barely managed to shove it through the hatch. They also threw machine-gun ammo belts inside.

All this time Kucherenko was holding the swaying helicopter on one wheel. He could not and had no right to release the control stick even for a moment.

As soon as Burlaka and Korchagin climbed aboard, the craft immediately darted away from the cliff, sharply pulled off to the side and the pilot threw it into a sharp turn. And jsut in time. Shots could already be heard coming from the cliff. These were the rebels coming to their senses.

Kucherenko glanced at the clock--all of just 7 minutes had elapsed since the moment the one wheel had touched down.

After they had landed at the airfield, the three of them got out of the craft. They did not immediately believe their success. To seize such a trophy almost with out a fight! Without any special preparations being made. This could not be. "And we will bring more!" the daredevils promised with a smile.

On the next flight kucherenko's crew "withdrew" from the rebels yet another machine gun and a large quantity of ammunition.

Of course, the helicopter crew was risking their own lives. The voice of their consciences ordered them to overstep the strict letter of their instructions: they did not have the right to abandon weapons which the rebels could use against their very selves.

IN PLACE OF AN EPILOG. The day the high award was presented coincided with his wife's birthday. Vladimir with all his heart rushed to his native home, to the small town, where his family had already been waiting a long time for him-- his wife Lena and his daughters Nata and Olya.

When, immediately after the awards ceremony, he returned to his home guard unit, he was met on the Street of Heroes by his military comrades, by schoolchildren and by the inhabitants of the small town. And everyone presented him with flowers. Gathering them into one enormous bouquet, Vladimir resolutely went to the monument to the winged heroes of the air unit. From their portraits 13 Heroes of the Soviet Union looked down at him, 13 frontline soldiers of the last war. Now a 14th photograph was added to them--of a hero of our times, who had flown nearly a thousand hours in the stern skies of Afghanistan.

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AFGHANISTAN

UK WEEKLY'S 'LIE' ON USSR CHEMICAL ARMS IN DRA CITED

LD220052 Moscow TASS in English 1459 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow, 21 Nov (TASS)—TASS analyst Vasilii Kharkov writes: Slanderous concoctions that Soviet servicemen use chemical weapons in Afghanistan have been again put into circulation by Western propaganda. This time the British weekly JANE'S DEFENSE WEEKLY stood out as an agent for spreading this stale lie. It alleged Wednesday that Soviet units during recent fighting against dushmans in Paghman and at Chesmibulbul [spelling as received] had shelled the area with ammunition filled with choking gas.

The weekly refers to some "diplomatic sources" to lend its malicious concoction a grain of trustworthiness. But this clumsy trick cannot camouflage the dirty aims of master-minds of such falsehoods.

Continued anti-Soviet fabrications, similar to the one circulated by JANE'S DEFENSE WEEKLY, are a smokescreen to cover a wide use of chemical weapons by Afghan counterrevolutionaries and their patrons in the undeclared war against Afghanistan. Mines and grenades filled with toxic agents and other chemical weapons are supplied in growing quantities to the dushman gangs from the U.S., FRG, Britain and other countries. Their victims include not only adult Afghans but also children.

The Afghan authorities at a press conference held in Kabul late in September produced new convincing evidence of grave crimes committed in Afghanistan by Western secret services through hired assassins from dushman gangs. While mopping up these gangs in the provinces of Kabul, Lowgar and Vardak, the Afghan forces captured not only various types of Western-made chemical weapons but also manuals on how to use them so that it would be possible to accuse later the Afghan Army and the Soviet military contingent of using them.

No matter how often you repeat a lie, it will not be more trustworthy. The present canard concocted by the British weekly will not help the liars. On the contrary, it only shows who needs the vicious slander against Soviet servicemen in Afghanistan and for what purpose.

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AFGHANISTAN

ARMY DAILY REPORTS DEFEAT OF 'DUSHMAN LAIR'

PM011215 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Nov 86 Second Edition p 3

[Telephone dispatch by own correspondent Major A. Oliynik: "Dushmans Routed in Their Lair"]

[Text] Kabul, 25 Nov--The location was the (Marulgad) gorge in Nangarhar Province. There, 1 km from the Pakistani border, was sited a major base area of the "Islamic Party of Afghanistan" counterrevolutionary grouping. The base area consisted of strongpoints protected by two lines of defenses with a carefully worked-out fire plan and minefields. More than 20 bandit detachments, comprising around 700 men in all, were stationed there. The dushmans possessed a radio receiving and broadcasting station and a whole network of arms, munitions, and food dumps. Prisoners at the base have reported that 10-15 American and Pakistani advisers, who taught the dushmans their bloody trade and instructed them before they were sent out to commit plunder, were permanently in attendance there.

And now this "impregnable citadel of the fighters for the faith," as Western propaganda described the base area, exists no longer. In the period 21 through 23 November units of the Afghan Army, border troops, and people's militia, backed up by subunits of the limited contingent of Soviet troops, destroyed the dushman lair. More than 500 bandits were killed and more than 48 arms and munitions dumps, containing more than 5,000 mortar bombs, around 3,500 grenade-launcher rounds, over 8 tons of explosives, 1,696 antitank mines, and 1,764 antipersonnel mines, were captured. Most of the captured materiel bears the labels of firms in the United States, Britain, the FRG.... The quantity of arms seized eloquently points to the scale of the undeclared war against the DRA and to the hostile forces, headed by the United States, which finance the Afghan counterrevolution.

The destruction of the base area in the (Marulgad) gorge is graphic evidence of the Afghan Army's combat might and its daily strengthening combat capacity. Increasing numbers of workers, peasants, and young people have been taking up arms recently. The Afghan Army has been swelled by a further 3,000 men and more than 2,000 volunteers have joined people's militia operational battalions.

Working people in Afghanistan regard the future with confidence, Najib, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, stressed during a Kabul press conference for local and foreign journalists. He described in detail the 20th PDPA Central Committee Plenum, which noted the growing might of the DRA Armed Forces and their readiness to repulse the counterrevolution. Comrade Najib stressed the indestructible unity of the army and the people, which are steadfastly guarding the gains of the April revolution.

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AFGHANISTAN

BRIEFS

U.S. ARMS FOR IRAN--[Own correspondent D. Meshchaninov dispatch: "Made in USA"] Kabul--The Afghan news media continue to comment on the scandal caused by the exposure of the secret of U.S. arms deliveries to Iran. The secret arms deliveries to Iran are proof of the present administration's duplicity and unscrupulousness. While officially claiming neutrality in the Iran-Iraq conflict, Washington has secretly given military support to one of the sides, thus contributing to the continuation of the bloodshed. The United States is also using Iranian territory to wage its undeclared war against the Afghan people and the gains of the April revolution, the newspaper HEWAD writes. Of late, during the rout of counterrevolutionary formations by Afghan Armed Forces in DRA provinces bordering on Iran, large quantities of the latest U.S. weapons, including chemical weapons, have been captured, the newspaper says. All this indicates that Iran is being increasingly used by the United States to expand its subversive anti-Afghan activities. [Text] [Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Nov 86 Morning Edition p 1] /6662

INSURGENT BASE 'ERADICATED'--[TASS report: "End of Lair"]--Kabul, 18 Nov--With the active support of the local population DRA armed forces conducted a successful operation to eliminate counterrevolutionary gangs in the province of Qandahar. The dushmans' base, which was used for terrorist sorties, has been eradicated. Artillery, small arms, and ammunition were seized. [Text] [Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 19 Nov 86 First Edition p 5] /6662

IZVESTIYA ON KABUL BOMB EXPLOSION--Kabul, 23 Nov--Another crime against the innocent inhabitants of the Afghan capital has been committed by the counter-revolutionaries. The BAKHTAR agency reports that a bomb planted by dushmans not far from the DRA Ministry of Education exploded yesterday in the city center. A child was slightly injured as a result of the explosion. [TASS report under rubric "From the IZVESTIYA Teletype Room"] [Text] [Moscow KZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Nov 86 Morning Edition p 3 PM] /9738

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